THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 26. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday June 29, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's corner at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [marm1y-ch'd apr17

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St. east of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for Sale*, and those wishing to purchase property, Coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr25

S. McNUTT, M. D., tenders permanently his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House.

apr27:6m

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Pottery again, in Bridgewater, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVES, Heating Stoves, or any kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

jan26 J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

impy-ly

E. P. KURTZ, Attorney at Law. Office in McHaffie's building, east of Public Square.

mar16

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney-at-Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

sept26-ly

T. JENNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d st., Beaver, has his room adjoining J. Wilson's office. Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17-6m.

HENRY MUHR, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

apr6-1y

ISAAC B. HURST, Public Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE will open its Spring Session March 31, 1870; Rev. R. T. Taylor, Principal assisted by six able instructors in the different departments. Classes are being conducted now, in Greek, Latin, French and German. The Principal is a successful Lecturer and Experimenter with his Apparatus, Philosophical and Chemical. Music on the Piano and Organ taught by a Professor and vocal music by a successful vocalist. The Institution is a building, and is no *experiment*; and it is determined by those having the direction of it that it shall stand in the van of Academies and Seminaries, as it has done confidently for ten years to Athens.

mar9-3m CHRY. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

WAGON FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a **Two Horse Wagon**, in good running order, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for a good horse. Also, a good cultivator for sale.

J. C. MOULTER.

apr20 Bridgewater, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED.—T. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enamelled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; preventing all canker and unhealthy condition, a much desired result heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition in this quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison, Esq., for whom I inserted some 35 years ago, is the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Call and be prepared to see a new plan, free from pain, inconvenience and disgrace of appearance rather than of horror and pain.

T. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Singer Sewing Machine.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival.

Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $55.00 upwards.

Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $50.

Circulars and Samples mailed free on application

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established.

nov21-1y. chd jel5

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious

BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government, for sale at Publisher's price.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE,

jan1,1870-1y Broadway, New Brighton.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE,

NELSON'S BLOCK,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PENNA.

The Undersigned, having taken the Store Room formerly occupied by

STEWART & WILSON

Invites the attention of

The Public Generally

To his Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters & Slippers.

Custom Made Work

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

GOODS ALL NEW

AND OF THE

Finest and best Quality.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

that he sells as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

J. D. MILLER,

apr13-1y Diamond, Rochester.

Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World's more or less excrcised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

No medicine or treatment can excel the

DR. SIMMS'

White Pulmonic Balsam.

It cures with a rapidity unequalled by any other remedy offered for Throat and Lung diseases. It is recommended by over 2,000 persons in Wilmington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr. Pendleton, of Wilmington, Del., writes that there is not [illegible] family in that city who will be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is known—and its popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, BLOOD-SPITTING, HOARSENESS, and even PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where the system is not broken down with the wear of the disease, or pretended medicine, or inexperienced advice, that this Balsam will not cure if carefully used according to directions. We guarantee it all we assert it to be, and invite a trial from the afflicted everywhere. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 for large sized bottle. Prepared only by

J. H. SIMMS, M. D.,

PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,

No. 707 Market St.,

WILMINGTON, Del.

Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch street.

Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 36 Baltimore st.

For sale by Medicine Dealers generally.

[nov6,'69-1y

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

Choice Family

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS.

BURNERS, &C.,

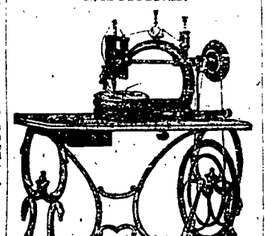
Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. '61 jan16-1y

The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing MACHINE.



STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!

Stop a please, and don't ruin your eyes and constitution by bending over the slow progress of that needle, but save the all important *health, time and money* by procuring a first class *Sewing Machine*, one that makes the celebrated lock stitch, alike on both sides, and does all kinds of work; is neat, durable and simple in construction; runs very light; is easy to operate; received the first diploma at the late fair; is giving the best of satisfaction to its purchasers; warranted for three years, and price only $40. Such an one is *The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine*. For further particulars call at the office, one door below I. N. Atkins' Hat Store, Beaver, Pa., or address for testimonials, circulars, &c.,

mar23:1y] S. J. ANDERSON, Agent, Beaver, Pa

SLATE

THE

TWIN CITY SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their

Very Dark Blue Colored Superior

Roofing Slate,

From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr26-6m

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.

Thomas Allison,

HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE TO BEAVER, Pa.,

Is the Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping

A General Stock of

MERCHANDISE

Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of

DRY GOODS,

Latest Spring Styles,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

ALPACA, POPLINS,

De LAINS, PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

CHECKS, CASSIMERES,

CLOTHS, TWEEDS,

JEANS, COTTONADES,

DENIMS, FLANNELS,

CRASH, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE,

SHOVELS, SPADES,

RAKES, HOES,

TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

To the above articles he has added a choice selection of

GROCERIES:

COFFEES, TEAS,

WHITE & BROWN SUGARS, SYRUPS,

MOLASSES, SPICES,

TOBACCO, SOAPS, &c.

All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. THOMAS ALLISON.

apr20'70-1y

ICE CREAM SALOON

AND

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of C. Hay, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice Cream

during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call.

The Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired, by

GEORGE KEEDRICK.

may19-ly

WALL PAPER

AND

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES

AND

BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

sept15:1y. Feb'ch'd ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

Iron City College

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

jan9:1y.

Wall Paper.

WALL PAPER;

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

At the Old Stand,

(For 25 Years.)

No. 59 Smithfield Street,

Second Door from Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

We call the attention of our former patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to supply them with a tremendous stock of

WALL PAPER,

of superior quality and excellence, at lower prices than can be had at any other

Establishment East or West.

CHURCHES, LODGES AND

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Furnished at the very lowest rates.

Particular Attention Paid to the

Wholesale Department.

CALL AND SEE US.

apr20:3m] J. SHIDLE & SON.

Children's Carriages

AT

O'Leary & Singleton's,

148 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Splendid Assortment of 2 and 3 Wheel Gigs, and 4 Wheel Perambulators

OF THE BEST EASTERN MANUFACTURE.

Prices Low as the Lowest.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' SATCHELS,

AND FANCY BASKETS,

IS NOT EXCELLED IN QUALITY OR PRICE, IN THE TWO CITIES.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

FANCY-GOODS,

TOYS, NOTIONS, &c.

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

O'LEARY & SINGLETON,

apr13:1y] 148 Federal St., Allegheny city, Pa.

June 22 changed.

Dry Goods.

D. S. HARPER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.,

HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE TO BEAVER, Pa.,

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Satinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coburgs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchillas,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2/3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths; Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,

in great variety.

Rifle, Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

☞ By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23:1y.—jy7:6m]

NEW MARBLE WORKS.

AT BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

We Manufacture

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Marble and Stone Work

ON SHORT NOTICE.

We Claim to do the Best Work in

Western Pennsylvania,

FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

And Mean to do as we Represent.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD

AT HOME OR ABROAD.

Persons wishing work in our line are invited to call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee satisfaction in every case.

We have, also, a very fine selection of work at the Rochester Works, which cannot be beat, for workmanship or price, anywhere. W. H. MARSHALL.

mar16:6m—je22:ch.

DRUGS!

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TRUSSES!

W. BUECHLING

German Apothecary and Druggist!

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMES AND SOAPS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PURE WINES AND

LIQUORS FOR

Medical Purposes.

Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.

ALSO

Solengent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

☞ A share of patronage solicited. ☜

jy21:1y.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

OR

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

SELECT POETRY.

From "Poems of William Wilson," just published.

A SCOTTISH LYRIC.

O! BLESSING ON HER STARLIKE EEN.

O! blessing on her starlike een,
Wi' their glances o' love divine;
And blessing on the red, red lip
Was pressed yestreen to mine!

Her tangled locks that waved sae light,
As she danced through the lofty ha',
Were like the dews on the brow o' night,
Or the wing o' the lovely craw.

Of many a limp an' gentle dame,
In jewelled pomp was there;
But she was first among them a',
In peerless beauty fair.

Her bosom is a holy shrine,
Unstained by mortal sin,
An' spotless as the snow-white foam
On the breast o' the silver lynn.

Her voice—has ye heard the good spirit's note
By bowery glen or brake?
Or listened ye e'er to the mermaid's lay
By sea or mountain lake?

Has ye dreamt ye heard the tones o' heaven
The angels' melodies?
Or fancy ye listened the song of the spheres
As they swang on their path so high?

Far sweeter to me was her lay o' love,
At the gloaming hour unseen;
An' O! were I King o' the whole world wide,
I would mak' that

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

I was still a young man, scarcely more than a boy, in fact, when I left England to become the partner of my old schoolmate, Dick Merton, who had settled down as a sheep farmer in South America. Our joint and rather modest capital was invested in a league of land near Santa Fe, on the Parana, bought "for a song," on account of some defect in the title; also in a few sheep, having the lathy appearance, and almost the speed, of greyhounds; and lastly, in the materials of our house, of which, as we had ourselves been the architects, builders, and clerks of the work, we were not a little proud. It was built of sun-baked bricks, and consisted of one tolerably large room, with a flat roof and parapet, accessible from the inside by means of a ladder. Around it, at about thirty yards distance, we had dug a deep dry ditch, crossed by a drawbridge, and intended as a protection against surprise by our enterprising neighbors, the Indians. The latter dusky gentlemen had hitherto behaved themselves very much as such, and had confined their threat-cutting propensities to certain stray sheep, instead of gratifying them at the expense of the owners. But ugly tales were still told of their doings round about us—of white men taken while riding in sight of home, and tortured; of cattle driven off, and sheep speared in very wantonness of mischief—which were not reassuring, and which caused us to keep a particularly sharp look-out, especially when, as now, the Indian moon (their favorite time of attack) gave light enough to point the way to plunder, but not to guide the aim of the defenders.

Dick Merton, [illegible] the days when [illegible] among the [illegible] dandies, lounged [illegible] standing. His [illegible] in the extreme, [illegible] ly of a sufficient [illegible] er unmentionable [illegible] and relieved by a very long black beard, and a very short but equally black pipe; but though rough attire and surroundings, the indifinable *je ne sais quoi* of gentility was as clearly recognizable as when he was sowing his rather expensive crop of wild oats upon home soil, and before that memorable Derby which induced him, after settling with dunns of every description, to embark himself and the leavings of his property, and dwell among sheep and savages, until he could return with fresh grist to carry on the civilized mill.

"Can you see anything stirring in the camp?" said he, as he came up. "Those horses are making a confounded row in the corral. I saw Johnson the Yankee this morning, and he said that Indians had crossed the river and he guessed we'd better keep our wits well fled, that the dusky varmin didn't look in when we were ready for visitors."

Now, horses were our surest safeguard against surprise. Dogs we had too, but they roused us up so frequently by barking at nothing more formidable than a stray deer or fox that—reminded of the gentleman whose amusement it was to cry, "Wolf!"—we lost all faith in them; but our little half wild Pampa horses had a truer instinct, and their warnings given by stamping upon the ground, were not to be disregarded with safety.

"I can make out some objects moving about half a mile to the southward," said I, after a long look out on the plains.

"They are mounted men by Jove!" exclaimed my companion; and riding hard this way, too. Stand here with your rifle, Alfred, while I slip cartridges into the others. At that pace they will be here directly."

And so they were. Almost before Dick had reached my side again, two "Guachos," their usually swarthy faces livid with fear, sprang from their horses, which, covered with blood, sweat, and foam, showed how sharp had been the ride, and rushed over the draw bridge. They told us as soon as terror would allow them, that three hundred Indians were in hot pursuit, and would soon be on the spot, and besought us, for the love of the Virgin, to give them shelter, as to ride out again into the camp upon their foundered horses would be instant death.

Dick, rather to my surprise—for I did not then know what distinguished liars the natives as a rule are—calmly lit his pipe, and then ordered our visitors, in a somewhat doubtful Spanish idiom, to "make themselves scarce." "Unless," he said, politely, "you can tell a plain tale, senores, without lies, *cunos* and *adios*."

Upon this we learned, after much cross questioning that they had been to buy horses ("To steal them more likely," interposed Dick) at the station of a rich Spaniard, Don Ramon Garcia, who lives about four leagues from us; and that when they reached the top of a gentle rise in the ground, and had a view of the house, they had seen, to their horror and dismay, a large body of the dreaded Indians who were attacking—for they heard shots—Don Ramon's *estancia*.

"Whereupon," said the spokesman with teeth chattering, "we rode hard to your abode, well knowing that the brave Englishma would not deliver us up. But let s mount your fleetest horses, senor, and ride for life. Soon they will b here, and who can withstand their fece *bravos*?"

"If this be tru," said Dick, turning to me—"and I believe it is, for these cowardly scoundrels' faces are proof that they have seen *something*—the sooner we prepare to fight the better. Of cours they were not attacking Ramon's place; he has a fort strong enough to resist a thousand of them, and plenty of men and arms as well. Most like they made a dash to carry off anyone who might be strolling at a distnce from the house or to drive off the horses; and it is equally likely that we shall have them here soon, where there's a better chance for a fight attack. In any event, we must b prepared for them. Naturally, we can't run away, and leave all we have in the world to be destroyed, as those valiant gentlemen propose."

The natives—both the late arrivals and our own two men, who had often boasted of what they meant to do and had already done in the way of fighting Indians—suddenly disappeared. We afterward learned that they took refuge in a corn-field in the rear of the house, where they lay concealed until the fight was over.

Our preparations were very simple—a box of cartridges was open (for we were provided with those inestimable peace and life preservers, breech loaded rifles) and placed ready to hand, together with a bottle of whiskey and a jar of water; the door and window, our weakest points, were secured as strongly as possible; and then, shading our bodies behind the parapet, we peered cautiously, over, and strained our eyes to get the first glimpse of an enemy.

Nothing is so daunting as suspense to a young campaigner, and I felt my heart thumping against my ribs with excitement, and a sort of nervous fear that I should not play a man's part in the struggle we expected. But Dick's voice, calm, low, and with a slight drawl in it, reassured me.

"Now look here, Alfred, my boy," he said; "if we have to fight, keep cool, and do as I tell you. Reach your hand over here—that's right; I like to feel you grip like that. Now remember to aim steadily, as though you were winning a cup in the rifle corps at home, and don't show yourself more than you can help; for, tho' these beggars have only a few muskets and pistols in the shape of firearms, they can shoot pretty straight if you stand still enough for a long sight. Their great point will be to force the door; but we can stop that if you are steady with your shots; and they can't fire the bricks. Do you see anything?"

"There's something dark on the ground near the corral," I answered; "it seems nearer than it was."

"An Indian, sure enough, and the ball's going to commence." As he said this, Dick's rifle rung out in the silence of the night, and I saw a splinter fly white in the moonlight, about a foot above the dark object, which thereupon started up with a cry, and fled. Then we heard the galloping of horses, and about one hundred Indians rode in view, and, breaking into twos and threes, circled round us within shot—waving spears and shouting as though the whole company of fallen angels had met to lament their change of circumstances chorally.

"Don't shoot! This is all a feint." And my superior's warning came just in time; for a dusky cloud of men came over the ditch, and rushed, lance in hand, against the door. Well for us that its fastenings were secure, and that we had not tempted to throw away shots by the first demonstration. Bang, bang! went our rifles, and I saw with a feeling of pleasure that the man I had covered fell back with a hearse yell.

"Don't hurry, but in with cartridges." I heard next; and both fired again together. This was too much for them; they halted, wavered one moment, and then disappeared as if by magic—pin-fired system of firing [illegible]

The moon was now nearly over; but that was not so much against us, the night being clear and starlight enough to see a man at ten paces. We could still hear the trampling of horses' feet, and gutteral sounds of talking, and guessed that a council of of war was being held. Suddenly a spark appeared about two hundred yards from the house—for they had fired our haystack—and grew rapidly into a flame. Brighter and brighter it became, and lit up the scene—which was one of those men do not easily forget—as with the glare of the noonday sun.

Grouped round the flame, and out of range, were our foes—their swarthy skins and snaky hair glistened in the fire-light; and they brandished lances, and screamed with delight at the destruction they had caused.

Dogs were barking, and horses in the corral neighing shrilly and roaring with terror—some fighting desperately to escape.

I looked at my companion's face; it was very pale, and the expression decidedly ugly.

"Look!" he said hoarsely; "Here comes an embassador. Good heaven! look!"

I turned with astonishment; but the sickening sight I saw fully accounted for Dick's excitement and rage.

A nearly naked Indian was boldly advancing toward us, and bearing before him a burden, which effectually secured, as he meant it to do, his immunity from our shots.

A beautiful white girl of about seventeen was lying helpless in his arms. Her hands were bound behind her back, and masses of coal-black hair encircled a face showing deadly terror and horror in every feature, and dropped nearly to the ground over the savage's arm. Her dress, torn from one white shoulder, showed how hard had been the first ineffectual struggle against her captors.

As the Indian crossed the ditch (they had cut the rope which held up the draw-bridge in the first attack) with his burden, Dick, with a deep groan, recognized her. "It is Rosita, Don Ramon's daughter!" he broke out. "I love her, Alfred, and will save her or die with her. "This rascal has come to make some proposal to us. Keep your eye on him; and the moment you get a fair chance, fire at him. If you kill her, it is the better fate. When I hear the shot I will throw open the window (which I can do more easily than the door, and try for a rescue. But for heaven' sake, don't leave the roof. Our only hope is in your being able to keep off the others, who will rush from the ditch. Good-by."

And he was down the ladder before I could speak, leaving his hat cunningly adjusted above the parapet.—Poor Dick! all his coolness and *sang froid* had vanished now. I myself was not in a pleasant predicament. To carry out his half-mad scheme, involved my running a terrible risk of shooting my friend's sweetheart, which at any other time would have appeared impossible; but when I read the agony and loathing in the poor girl's eyes I braced my nerves, set my teeth, laid my rifle ready, and inwardly swore that no trembling of *my* hand should mar her deliverance.

And now the savage, a truculent-looking brute, raised his voice, and demanded in broken Spanish, a surrender. He threatened us with all the tortures his ingenius fraternity are so justly proud of having invented, in case of obstinacy, and bid us look upon his captive, for that she, too, should suffer for us. As he said this he grasped the girl's hair brutally, and raised her head. With a sudden spring of pain and fright she threw herself out of his arms, and fell to the ground. His time and mine had come. As he stooped my bullet laid him dead by the side of his intended victim. Dick made his rush from the window, and the Indians theirs from the ditch, as he had predicted; but, as Rosita was rather nearer to the house than the ditch, he managed to reach her first, and was retreating with her in his arms.—And now all depended upon me. My first shot, aimed at the foremost of the assailants, missed him clean; and before I could seize the other rifle he had made a vicious thrust at Dick, who, encumbered as he was, was quite helpless. The lance passed through Rosita's dress, luckily without injury to the wearer; and as the savage drew back for a calmer and surer thrust, I had the inexpressible pleasure of lodging a bullet in his body, which effectually prevented any further lance exercise from him.

Then I heard a heavy fall in the room below. Dick had thrown his burden clean through the open window, at the risk of breaking a limb, and turning, found himself engaged hand to hand with a dozen Indians. He set his back against the wall, and drew his revolver with his right hand, receiving as he did so, a spear thrust through his left arm; but his and my revolver, fortunately reserved until now, played among the attacking party, and a man was dropped at every shot; so they drew off. Dick managed with a great effort, to drag himself through the window, and then fainted away from loss of blood and exhaustion; and when I ran down the ladder to make fast the window again, I found him comfortably reclining with his head in Rosita's lap, the latter having been stunned by her unceremonious entry. But I could not stay to help here; my post was on the roof. I hurried up the ladder, noticing for the first time that I had myself suffered in the scrimmage to the extent of a slight flesh wound from a bullet. The fight was over. Throughout the remainder of the night the Indians lingered about, and stole most of the horses and some sheep, but they had not pluck again to encounter the breech-loaders. Seldom, indeed, had such a severe lesson been taught them; and when the glorious sun rose (never sight more welcome) we saw them ride beaten off the field; bearing with them five of the slain; six other corpses were lying in front of the window, where the fiercest struggle had been, and two more were afterwards found, who had crawled into the ditch like wild animals to die.

We learned from the pretty Rosita, whose gratitude was most touching, that she had been captured while walking in the orange garden near her father's house, a short time before we were attacked.

"You, noble caballeros," she said, "have preserved me from death, and from what is far worse. God will reward you, for I can never."

I think Dick, however, was of a different opinion; at all events he has always seemed remarkably satisfied with the reward he persuaded her to make him.

Some years have passed since that eventful night. Dick and Rosita are living at Don Ramon's estancia, that worthy old gentleman having departed this life shortly after their marriage. I, too, am with them as a partner in the land, flocks and herds, of which we have a goodly quantity, and whenever the increasing stock of little Dicks and Rositas ask me, as they invariably do of an evening, to tell them a story; I know that nothing less will content them than a [illegible] account of

STRANGE REVELATIONS.

A Secret Agent of President Lincoln.—He Interviews Jeff Davis, Horatio Seymour, and Horace Greely.

Col. J. F. Jaquess, of the Seventy third Illinois Infantry, an orthodox clergyman by profession, was employed during the war as a secret agent by President Lincoln. He apparently went through the lines and saw Jefferson Davis and other Confederate officials, and was always sent on confidential missions in the North. He has recently been examined under oath before the Committee of the Senate on Military Affairs. From his testimony we extract the following:

THE VISIT OF JEFF DAVIS.

Q.—To what place did you first go?

A.—I first went to Richmond. I went by way of Baltimore, and from there to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Gen. Grant's headquarters. Gen. Grant put me through the lines on Mr. Lincoln's letter, which I showed him.

Q.—Did you go through the lines to Richmond and have an interview with Jefferson Davis?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long did you remain in Richmond?

A.—I remained in Richmond three days.

Q.—Where then did you go?

A.—After leaving Richmond, I came to Washington, and reported in person to Mr. Lincoln.

REBEL COUNCIL AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Q.—On what other secret service did you then go?

A.—When I returned from Richmond, Mr. Lincoln saw, from the report that I made to him, that he was about to commit a very serious blunder in reference to the Niagara Falls negotiations, and he told me to go there with all possible dispatch and see what there was of that; or, in other words, he remarked to me. "I want you to crack that nut immediately." I went there at once and had an interview with those at Niagara Falls.

Q.—Who were those parties?

A.—Clay and Thompson.

Q.—Clement C. Clay and Jacob Thompson?

A.—Yes, sir; Clement C. Clay and Jacob Thompson were the only parties I saw; there were other parties there, but I had no interviews with any except those two.

Q.—Were you at Niagara Falls at the time there was held at that place a sort of convention of rebel leaders and sympathizers and spies; with some persons from the United States who went over to confer with them?

A.—I was there at Mr Lincoln's request. I had made a second visit to those parties before that. I gained access, however, to that convention, as it was called, through Mr. Buchanan.

Q.—Ex-President Buchanan?

A.—Yes, sir. Mr. Lincoln sent me there to look into it for him. Of course, I had to adopt the best means of getting there, and I found that about the only way in which I could get there was through Mr. Buchanan. So I went to his house and stayed with him all day, and drank more liquor while I was in his house than I ever drank in my life, because it was the custom of those who were visiting him at that time; and through him I got full privilege to go into that convention at Niagara Falls, and I learned all their secrets. When I left Mr. Buchanan at his residence at Lancaster, he gave me a letter to a Mr. Folger, of St. Louis, Mo., a leading man in the politics of the times, and who was to be at this convention or council, as it was called by them. I represented a portion of southern Illinois, was only a working member of the party. Knew John A. Logan, and other leading men of the Democratic party, who had gone over to the opposite party or the enemy; as the Republican party was called by them.

Among other important facts which I discovered in this movement, was that ex-President Buchanan was thoroughly advised of and familiar with all the movements of the enemy on the border, and in full sympathy with them, and preferred that they should succeed in their wicked design against the Government than the Republican party should succeed in saving and keeping control of the country. I may further state that I met Mr. Fogler at Niagara Falls, and through him had unrestricted privilege in the council of the meetings which followed, which were confined in their deliberations to the best methods of securing the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency the defeat of Mr Lincoln, and the elevation of themselves to power.

Q.—Was Mr. Greeley there at that time?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see him there at all?

A.—I did not see him there, though I understood he had been there.

HEINTERVIEWS HORATIOSEYMOUR.

Q.—What next?

A.—I next went to the Governor of the State of New York.

Q.—Under the orders of Mr. Lincoln?

A.—At the request of Mr. Lincoln.

Q.—Did you have an interview with him; and if so then what was it?

A.—I had an interview with him by Mr. Lincoln's request. I explained to him entirely and in full, my visit to Richmond, and all the points connected with it. Mr. Lincoln wished me especially to state to him the fact that I had elicited from Mr. Davis that they were not fighting for slavery; that they were fighting for independence, and he had repeated it to me under the head of three different propositions. "Our independence we will have, or we will have annihilation." Mr. Lincoln requested me to state these facts to Gov. Seymour, which I did. I spent three days with him in private, and he seemed rather loth to let me go. I first laid the plan of bringing Gov. Seymour here to have an interview with Mr. Lincoln, for I found the Governor in a different state of mind really from what I had expected to find him, and left him in a very different state of mind; but finally I adopted the plan of getting Gov. Seymour and Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts, together. I went to Boston and found Gov. Andrews to New York, and then went to Gov. Seymour, at Albany, and brought him to New York, and paid the expenses of both of them on the way, and paid their expenses while they were in New York, for the purpose of getting Gov. Seymour to two points; first that he should cease his opposition to the Administration—New York was considered a big institution at that time, and it was thought we could not very well do without his influence—first, to cease his opposition to the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war; and second, to furnish his quota of troops. Gov. Seymour pledged himself to Gov. Andrews and myself that for the future he would comply most strictly with our requests.

Q.—What was the date of that pledge as near as you can remember?

A.—Just after the Presidential election. I think it was about the middle of November.

Q.—Did you report this to Mr. Lincoln?

A.—Yes, sir, in writ

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 29, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET, 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director.
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor.
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustee of Academy:
REV. R. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

THE Democracy of Greene county, through a committee, have put Capt. William McClelland of Lawrence Co., into the field as their candidate for Congress. It is estimated and generally believed, that this movement comes from the opponents of our townsman, Sam. B. Wilson Esq., whom they desire to defeat as the Democratic congressional candidate of the 21th district. They may, possibly, head Mr. Wilson off, but if they do so, they will not have suffered much grass to grow about their feet during the performance.

THE petition of Mrs. Lincoln, who has been in Germany for some time past, asking for a pension to enable her to live as becomes the widow of a deceased President of the United States, does not seem to meet with much encouragement in Congress just now. During the early part of last week an effort was made by Senator Sumner to have the bill taken up but his motion to do so was defeated by a large majority of the Senators present. Mr. Sumner seems to have charge of the matter, and as he is one of the most persistent men in the country, it is possible he may, nevertheless, work the bill through.

JUDGE POLAND made the report of the committee on expelling Scott Smith, a correspondent of the *N. Y. Post*, from the reporters' gallery. The report reviews the case fairly, and dispassionately, and then concludes with a practical and common Sense view of the advanced position of the newspaper press, and the relations of a free press to public men and public affairs. He claims that while newspapers should exercise due care in publishing statements in regard to the reputation of persons in office, that still if there appears fair grounds for belief that any wrong is being done, correspondents should be free to publish the matter in the interest of the people. The report is of considerable length, and has gone to the printer. It concludes with a recommendation to lay the resolution of expulsion on the table.

LAST week the Democratic Members of Congress held a caucus at which a standing Committee was appointed, and an address issued to the Democratic party in the several States, advising their friends to be particular in the selection of candidates for Congress—those of the South to be men who, if elected, can take the required oath. Information is also given of the fact that one-third of the number of United States Senators are soon to be elected by the State Legislatures. Therefore they call upon the Democrats to adopt suitable means to secure the election of the largest possible number thereof in view of that fact.

This should stimulate a corresponding concert of action, and judicious selection of candidates on the part of the Republican party, to dispel every probability of the success of the Democratic party, in the approaching Congressional and Legislative canvass.

THE REPUBLICAN Convention of Washington county met in Washington on last Monday one week ago. It was presided over by John T. Duncan, assisted by seven Vice Presidents and five secretaries. After the organization was completed the delegates proceeded to vote for Congressmen. Seventy-four cast their votes for R. J. Donley and seventeen for M. Weyand. It is due to Mr. W. to say that he neither made a canvass in Washington Co., nor had his name announced in the papers as a candidate.] The convention then selected the following named persons to constitute the balance of the ticket in that county: Assembly—D. M. Lethgerman and William A. Mickey; Sheriff—John E. Bell; Commissioner—M. M. Brockman; Poor House Director—William Lindsay; Auditor—Jos. Linton; Jury commissioner—James S. Walker.

Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Gen. Grant's administration, in Mr. Donley as a member of Congress and in General Irwin as State Treasurer. The local ticket is a good one and merits the support of the party, which it will doubtless receive. The convention was harmonious and the people generally seem pleased with its work. The convention appointed C. M. Reed W. C. Moore Esq., and W. S. White as congressional conferees, and H. B. McLean; J. P. Hart and A. W. Pullock Legislative conferees. The President of the Convention elected Hon. John H. Ewing as Chairman of the county committee for the ensuing year.

ON Tuesday of last week, Whittemore, the cadet broker Congressman from South Carolina presented his credentials at Washington and asked to be sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives of that State. It will be remembered that a few months ago Whittemore was brought before the House for selling cadetships while a member of Congress, and to save himself from expulsion, resigned and went home. He was re-elected and on last Tuesday asked to be again sworn in. When the matter came up Gen. Logan presented the case against him very forcibly, which, in a word was, that a man who had been declared by the House guilty of a penitentiary offense might properly be excluded. Farnsworth, Shenck and Poland tried to have the whole subject referred to the Judiciary Committee, but Logan insisted upon the previous question upon a preamble setting forth the character of the offence and action of the House thereon, and a resolution excluding Whittemore, and directing the return of his credentials to the Governor of South Carolina. The previous question was sustained by 84 to 57, about thirty Republicans voting in the negative, some because they desired further debate, some wishing to receive him on the ground that it was his constitutional right to be admitted, even if the House exercised its constitutional right of expelling him immediately afterwards. Upon the direct vote of exclusion, the yeas were 131, nays 21.

Congressional Episode.

ON Wednesday last one of the most exciting scenes occurred in the U. S. House of Representatives between Farnsworth and Butler which has been witnessed in that body for years. There has been bad feeling between the members named, for a long time, originating in the Reconstruction Committee in preparing bills for the admission of Southern States. Mr. Butler pursuing a proscriptive or extremely radical course in committee, while Farnsworth was more liberal and conservative. Mr. Butler triumphed in Committee, while Farnsworth beat him in the House by a coalition with the Democrats. Mr. Butler then charged Farnsworth with going over to the Democrats, and the latter indignantly repelled the accusation at the time; and since then, has suffered no occasion to transpire without avail to assault the member from Essex. For weeks past he has given out that he would annihilate Mr. Butler when the proper time arrived. The opportunity presented itself on the consideration of the veto of the President of the bill for the relief of Rollin White, an inventor of an improvement in fire arms Several speeches were made for and against sustaining the message, when Mr. Butler arose to support the claim of Rollin, Mr. Farnsworth made a point of order that the member from Massachusetts had no right to speak on the subject as he was personally interested. The rule of the House applicable to the case was read, and Mr. F. proceeded to demonstrate that Mr. B. was interested as an attorney in the patent case; he having received a fee of $2,000 for performing merely nominal services in Court, but really the fee was to support the case in Congress. He produced documents as evidence and spoke bitterly and powerfully—using opprobious epithets frequently—and really showed a hard case against old Bermuda Hundred. When he had concluded, he moved the previous question, but was forced to withdraw it by reason of the manifest indignation of members.

Mr. Butler arose, in manifest passion, to reply. His friends feared he would make a failure. The members crowded around his desk, He "scratched his bald pate," rolled up his sleeves, cocked his game eye, struck an attitude and commenced. He evidently labored hard to command his passion. He admitted having received the fee spoken of, but showed that he had presented a brief to the court which cost him four weeks of hard labor, and which, he said, the member from Illinois could not have prepared, nor could he read the language in which a portion of it was written. He had earned his fee before the matter was brought into the House; and, rather defiantly, he begged members to censure him, if in their opinion he had been guilty of an unprofessional act, or one unworthy of a Representative on that floor. Having disposed of the matter of "interest" to the satisfaction of all save his enemies, he broke out in a torrent of rage against the member from Illinois, for having brought their private quarrels into the House and the ungenerous manner of the attack, which he said was that of a coward and an assassin. He was called to order, but continued: "Yes and I will repeat it, one who attacks an enemy without warning in an unrecognized manner, and at an unexpected moment, is a *coward* and an *assassin*. This is a truth in ethics that even the Spenkor's mallet cannot silence."

The scene was the topic of conversation throughout Washington during the evening, and it was generally conceeded that the Massachusetts member had the best of the war of words.

THERE is said to be unquestionable authority for believing that further changes in the cabinet are about to take place. The withdrawal of Secretary Fish, as soon as his successor is named—and the President is said to be casting about for a suitable person to nominate in his stead—is confidently asserted will transpire.

Mr. Motley, Minister at the Court of St. James, it is stated, will be removed, and Secretary Fish appointed in his stead. It is reported that Mr. Motley has not met the expectations of the Administration in his diplomacy with Great Britain, and has lacked vigor in carrying out the instructions received from Washington in reference to the Alabama claims. The mention of Fish's name in connection with that mission, it is thought, indicates a more positive policy in settling our complications with England.

It is stated Gen. Grant recently mentioned to several Senators his purpose to remove Mr. Motley; and, during the conversation, incidently mentioned that when he formed his cabinet he had selected A. T. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury, and intended to send Mr. Fish on the English mission; but that after he had, for well known reasons, withdrawn from the Senate the nomination of Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Washburne had been transferred to the French mission, he tendered the Secretary of Stateship to Mr. Fish, who reluctantly accepted the position, but consented to occupy it at least temporarily. While there is no question that Mr. Fish can now have the mission to England, if he should so desire it, it is equally true that no words have passed between the President and Mr. Fish upon the subject.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN returned to Chicago on Friday last, from a tour through the Indian country. He has travelled, since the 3rd of May last, over five thousand miles. His object in making the tour was to become more thoroughly acquainted with the vast regions known as the Indian country, and the real situation of affairs there as respects Indians and white setlers, and United States troops at various military posts. He has gained from various sources a vast amount of information which will prove of importance to him in the future discharge of his duties. During the journey the Lieutenant-General was not molested with Indians, but while passing through the country possessed by the more hostile tribes he had an escort of cavalry. He found the friendly Indians quite communicative, and all seemed desirous of receiving presents from the Government, and especially guns and ammunition with which to fight the Sioux.

LETTER FROM SENATOR KERR.

The Butler *Citizen* of this week prints the following letter from Senator Kerr:

HARRISBURG, June 15th, 1870.

J. H. Negley, esq., Editor American Citizen:

On two occasions you have referred to the attack made upon me by some of the Republican papers. Though varying somewhat in form, they are the same in substance, looking in reality to my action in the election of State Treasurer last winter. The Republicans of my district are aware that I voted for General Irwin for that office, and not for Mr. Robert W. Mackey, the caucus nominee. This, in itself, is deemed by some to be a great offense. Had the nomination been made by the people themselves, I certainly would have respected it. It is well known to many however, that these Legislative causes sometimes fall short of popular sentiment in their force. They are in some instances unjust, and yet we are asked to sustain them upon party usage. Your readers will recollect that some of the same papers which now abuse me, told their readers in January last, that I had not only "bolted" on the Treasury matter, but that I was to vote for the admission of the two Democratic contestants for seats in the Senate, Findley and Diamond; and also that I would vote against the Metropolitan Police Bill, and for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. In answer, I would say, that I was one of the committee in the contested election case of Diamond vs. Watt; a case that lasted nearly all the session. I gave particular attention to the case from first to last, with a mind from the beginning to give the benefits of all doubts in the case to Mr Watt of my own party—*a Republican*. The Metropolitan Police Bill was made a party measure, was submitted to, and approved by a Republican caucus, as I was informed. I was not in the caucus, however, but supported it on party grounds. Gov. Geary saw fit to veto it, thus disregarding the action of the party, and yet these papers that have been abusing me, have not made a complaint against His Excellency for thus bidding defiance to party mandates. I would most heartily wish that we had less legislative caucuses, and more of those of the people. I can see no good reason why this could not be had; from their instructions there would be no bolting.

I did not vote for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. I did vote with the Republican party on every political question the last session, as I did the session before, except on Treasurer, and on that I had nothing personal against Mr. Mackey neither against the manner in which he conducted the office, but I thought Gen. Irwin had not been fairly treated the year before, and knew him to be as sound a Republican as any other person I did know. I voted for him, had no bargain with the Democrats. I neither spoke to one of them, nor one of them to me on the subjec. I was not in the caucus that nominated Mr. Mackey; did not oppose him, because he succeeded in caucus, simply voted for General Irwin, because I thought he was worthy, and being acquainted with him, and felt quite friendly toward him. Mr. Mackey treated me fairly, and at the time of the election I had good reason to believe that two-thirds of my constituency approved of what I did.

Now, in answer to the charges of bribery and corruption in the Diamond and Watt case, I say no Democrat, nor Democrats offered me $10,000 nor $12,000 to vote to give the seat to Diamond; neither did any Rooster "offer me $12,000 to vote the other way." I have no doubt but there was considerable anxiety of both parties in this case; but think there is no truthful man would say that he offered me $10,000 or $12,000 to secure my vote for Mr. Watt. There were five Republicans and two Democrats on the committee. It was not necessary to either party, or either of the parties, to obtain my vote; if I voted with the two democrats there would be but three votes, and the majority decided the case, there was still four Republican votes, which would, if cast for Watt, given him the seat; my vote was not, therefore, important; and further, I say I did not "open any envelope," with the expectation of receiving anything, and that no truthful living man will say that I did; and that as far as these charges relate to me, they are unfounded and false.

With this short statement I ask a suspension of public opinion for the present with the the assurance that whatever may seem to be necessary for the vindication of myself and those I represent, will be done in a proper time. Making due allowances for the bitter animosities engendered by the strife over the Treasury matter; I will not indulge in any severe feelings toward any who may have innocently been led to traduce or attack me. Thanking you for your approval of my course in the election of Treasurer, do me the favor to publish this in your paper. Yours, truly,

JAMES KERR.

P. S.—I have been engaged in business with the public for forty years, and I, with others, have met with some things not very satisfactory, but never before felt it necessary to appeal to newspapers in vindication of myself. In this case, I should have attempted an explanation some time ago but for the counsel and advice of republican friends that it had better be delayed till fully ventillated by those who so wantonly have attacked me, and until the end of our nominating canvass, which has just closed, J. K.

Politics in Lawrence County.

The following petition is being circulated for signatures among the Republicans of Lawrence county:

To R. Bentley, Esq., Chairman Republican County Committee:

WHEREAS, The fixing of a time for the primary meetings has been deferred to so late a date as not to give sufficient time to the people of this county to form and express their true views, or the people of the counties with which this one is connected in the election of officers, to adjust their ticket and organize for the political campaign before election day. Therefore, the undersigned would respectfully ask the County Committee to order a primary election on the 13th day of August, and that they submit to a vote of the people at said primary election, the following matters:

1st. That the qualified voters of each Election District elect a member of the County Committee to serve until a successor shall be elected in his place.

2d. Submit the adoption of the Popular Vote System of making nominations, which is in substance as follows, viz.: That each person qualified, cast his ballot for the candidate of his choice for the respective officers, and that the candidates receiving the highest number of votes be declared the nominees.

And, furthermore, that they direct that a Convention be held on the 15th day of August, by the persons elected members of the County Committee; and if the Popular Vote System be adopted by the people, they shall declare the persons having the highest number of votes for the several offices the nominees for the ensuing election; but if the Popular Vote System is not adopted, then they shall proceed to make nominations in the usual way. And we further ask that the persons holding said elections be directed to send up with the member elect of the County Committee, the original tally-list and list of voters, certified by them, and enclosed in a sealed envelope, to be opened and read in open convention, and filed for reference if necessary.

The undersigned would suggest to the Republican voters of the county that, in the event of the present County Committee neglecting or refusing to reconsider their adjournment to so late a day, the Republican papers of the county be requested to publish this, and that the election and convention be held as indicated in this memorial.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Hot weather in Washington—Work in Congress, it drags—The influence of the approaching Congressional election—Butler vs. Farnsworth, in battle array—Whittemore's case—Franking privilege—Agriculture Department—The late bounty bill—Patents—The Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23rd '70.

Oh for a little while in the country! Away from among these artistic piles of mortar, and bricks made so hot through the day by the rays of the scorching sun striking them at an angle of nearly seventy degrees that the nights are two warm for refreshing sleep. And then think of it Mr. Editor, that the hot season has but just fairly set in. Who wouldn't like to be free to go where and when he pleases with plenty of the indispensible necessaries—able to visit the different summer resorts from the White Sulphur Springs in the South to the highest tip of the White mountains, in the old Granite States? But for a Washington letter—I forgot.

The everlasting Congress with its everlasting prattling requires everlasting patience to wait and follow in its wake. Only twenty more working days before comes the day on which is set for its adjournment. One-half of the time has already elapsed since it determined on the 15th day of July to adjourn, and what has been done? Certainly not one-tenth of the important business has yet been attended to. The Cuban question has been up and disposed of for this term. The San Domingo treaty has been undergoing a scorching investigation, and to all intent and purposes, that has been disposed of to the President's dissatisfaction; and also a few railroad bills donating millions of acres of our public domain to railroad monopolies have been passed, and others of the same sort are still under consideration with every prospect of success. But those measures of immediate vital National importance are slow to mould and put into shape. Even the appropriation bills have received only one half of their accustomed time, and in ten days the next fiscal year begins, and without the passage of these bills, some of the Departments will have no money to disburse for clerical hire.

The Two Houses are ajar. While the House is generally more wildly than the Senate, the approaching Congressional election next fall has a peculiar effect upon its members whose constituents at home are being appriesd by aspiring opposing candidates of every act, word or deed of their member. Economy, of course, is the *universal watchword*, and affirmative votes on appropriations of any kind are most rigidly scrutinized and mountains are made of mole hills. It really seems sometimes that the House at this particular time, had rather, under the guise of economy, give away our whole country, than to appropriate one dollar for any purpose which constituents might be made to believe was extravagance.

The Senate, by a vote of 31 to 19, passed a bill appropriating monies for building a new State Department and the purchase of lands for the extensions of the Capitol grounds. Out of the whole House of nearly 230 only 29 favored the bill. The vote on the abolition of the franking privilege, affords another instance to illustrate how sensitive the immediate Representatives of the people are, at the last session before election, of doing anything their dear constituents might take umbrage at. At the opening of the session, the Postmaster General cracked his whip and showed Congress the names of the thousands who had been influenced by his patrons to sign a paper requesting the abolition of the franking privilege. Almost unanimously the House concurred in this request, leaving it to the Senate to checkmate it.

Butler set-to between Generals Butler and Farnsworth, took place on the floor of the House yesterday, which was, perhaps, the most unparliamentary ever witnessed in Congress. It was on the occasion of a question of passing over the President's head the first and only veto bill, a private bill of one Rollin White, asking Congress to grant a rehearing before the Commissioner of Patents for an extension of a patent on his pistol. It seems that Gen. Butler opposed the extension of the patent when it was before the Commissioner nearly two years since, but latterly for a fee of $2,000, has defended it on appeal before the Supreme Court, and is now favoring it in Congress. Gen. Farnsworth accused Butler of being virtually bribed, and a reply to the retort Butler characterizing Farnsworth as a man with beard but no brains, Farnsworth said, "the member may curse my beard, but he shall not come into the House and steal under the shadow of it." In conclusion, Butler characterized Farnsworth as a coward and an assassin, for dealing such a blow upon him without giving him previous notice.

This little skirmish was all very well, as an entertainment, for the other members but how was it for poor Rollin White, who has been working nearly a year for a rehearing in his case? Only the other day the Senate, nearly three to one, passed his bill over the President's veto—The members generally dislike Butler, and the fact that he had received $2,000 fee in the case, induced them all, nearly, to oppose the bill on Butler's account, without considering the merits of the case in question. This should be a lesson to those having business before Congress to avoid feeing members.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture indicates that crops of all kinds throughout the different sections of the country are generally good. The wheat and barley crops are nearly equal to last year. Grass is flourishing on the Atlantic coast, the Alleghany range and in Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska; but elsewhere, below an average. The prospects for a bountiful fruit crop is good, especially in New England and the Middle States, in apples, pears and peaches. From the cotton growing States, the Department is informed that there is a prospect that cotton will be reduced to fifteen cents, so encouraging is the growing crop.

Much to the disappointment of lovers of excitement, the case of cadet-broker Whittemore, was disposed of in the House the other day without much interest being manifested. Mr. Whittemore took a seat on the floor in the outer row, and seemed careless and indifferent the way things were turning in the matter, and when the vote was concluded, he took his hat in hand and quietly walked out of the Hall. Gen. Logan is charged with saying immediately after Whittemore resigned in February last, that he (Logan) was sorry that the committee did not report a resolution of censure instead of expulsion; that he believed Whittemore's intentions were wrong; and he hoped that he would be returned, and he (Logan) would be the first man to welcome his return.

The most interesting debates in the Senate this session, perhaps, has been on the proposed amendment to be tacked on the Postoffice appropriation bill of abolishing the franking privilege. While but few of the Senators desired to deny themselves of the franking privilege, there were a great number of them afraid to say anything in opposition to it. Sumner, Morrill, of Vt., Nye and Stewart were open opponents to the amendment, and in their speeches showed that while it was impossible to prevent its abuse to some extent, it was a medium through which people were greatly benefitted, and if this privilege was abolished and postage was required to convey speeches and public documents generally to the people from Washington, a very few would ever be sent, and, consequently, the printing of speeches might nearly as well cease at once.

If the bounty bill which has lately passed the House becomes a law, one hundred millions of dollars will be required to satisfy its demands upon the public treasury.

There were 319 patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office on Tuesday last, for the week ending on that day.

The Indians, and what General Grant wants: It is time that the misrepresentations on this subject should be corrected. Gen. Grant says he wants "justice done and all their wants supplied." Whereupon, "Indian peace societies" and public meetings pass resolutions endorsing the President's policy. Meanwhile, the public treasury is being impoverished and hundreds of people are perishing annually and unnessarily, while the Quakers are applying a small plaster on a large sore, and not well at that. Now let us see what Gen. Grant really does want:

First, he wants the Indians' Bureau transferred to the War Department. Second he insists on appointing Military officers to Indian agencies. Third, he wants the troops and posts continued in the Indian country, massacreeing the Indians all the time. Fourth, he specially wants Fort Fetterman in the Sioux country, contrary to the wishes of the Indians and treaty. Fifth, he wants Red Cloud to go home without any tangible evidences of his honesty in making the promise contained in his talk with him at the White House and did allow him to go away in bad humor, with the determination to go on the War Path, and the policy of *bedevilling* Red Cloud into submission to the arbitrary and unjust demands of the Government, belongs exclusively to Gen. Grant.

Sixth, he wants the present policy in its essentials. Seventh, he does not demand, as he should at the hands of Congress, a speedy and radical cure of our Indian troubles. 8th, he does not want to cede the military part of our Indian policy. Ninth, he wants them to get all the Government appropriates, which is all well enough, but he does not want to break down the system by which all these troubles are caused.

Now, for my life, I cannot see much in the President's policy to admire, and must seriously ask whether these people of resolutions and broad moral platitudes know what they are doing? I suppose they do, and think they are doing right.

CHIEL.

ERIE-CRAWFORD DISTRICT.

The Canvass for Senatorial Nomination—A Game Exposed.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

We had hoped that it would be left to the Republican electors of Crawford county to decide upon the claims and qualifications of the several candidates for office in this canvass, unbiased by the interests or prejudices of political cliques and rings in other sections. But such is not the case. Ever since the Senatorial canvass commenced, we have witnessed the impertinent interference of outside parties, particularly on the part of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, a paper which has lately fallen into the hands of unscrupulous political shysters, and is made to subserve the uses of any individual or class who possess the means to secure its co-operation.

The fact that five thousand copies of that sheet, containing the most atrocious libels on Mr. Anderson, have been circulated in Crawford county by the special agents of Mr. Delemater, is testimony in point, and we propose briefly to show through what sources, in what manner and for what particular object the *Gazette* is prostituted in the interest of that candidate.

We have before us a copy of a letter addressed by Dick Derickson of Meadville, to Bob Mackey of Pittsburgh, introducing a confidential agent named Crompton, of Meadville. Derickson requests Mackey to go with Crompton to the *Gazette* office and arrange with the editor for a series of articles denouncing Anderson and puffing Delemater, and to have five thousand copies of the paper struck off and sent to Meadville. This programme was fully carried out; the *Gazette* of Saturday was chiefly filled with diatribes against Anderson, and four-score publication of Delemater, and thousands of copies scattered broadcast throughout Crawford county. We do not know what value is set upon such political filebustring on the part of a newspaper that claims to be the oldest in the State, but we hazard the opinion that any very respectable journal that lends itself to such a system of prostitution, and holds its editorial opinion at the call of the highest bidder for preferment merits the everlasting contempt of all honest and fair minded citizens.

Derickson, the writer of the letter above referred to and who employed Crompton to "set up" the *Gazette*, is bank examiner at Meadville, a brother to C. A Derickson, president of the First National Bank of Meadville (in which Delemater is the largest stockholder) and has been acting as disbursing agent of Delemater in his endeavors to corrupt the people in this canvass. Now a word as to the especial motive of Derickson and his associates in securing the election of Delemater to the State Senate.

The United States laws limit the rate of interest for national banks to the rate of interest prescribed by law in the several States in which they are located. Last winter this identical Dick Derickson appeared at Harrisburg as agent of the national banks in this State, lobbying *to have the usury laws repealed, and the rate of interest incresed*, with the special privilege of *taking still higher rate of interest on special contracts*. The United States law, instituted for the protection of the people from the rapacity of the money lenders, was thus assailed by the personal agent of George B. Delemater and the National Banks; but corrupt as the Pa. Legislature was known to be, and hardened as many of its representatives were, a sufficient number could not be found in the Senate and House to repeal this wholesome enactment. It is well understod, however, that its repeal will be again attempted next winter. The national banks over the state have formed an association by which a concerted action is being had to carry a sufficient force in both Houses in behalf of this increased rate of interest and repeal of the usury laws, and against the rights of the people, with such other *spiral privileges* as the band cormorants may chose to wring from the people for their own aggrandizement. It is well known that Delemeter is jumping in this interest, and that his friends have raised a hue and cry against Anderson, circulating the most astounding libels through the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and its echoes, for the purpose of concealing from view the calamitous blow which is aimed at the rights of the people by Delemater and these banks.

We submit these facts without additional comment. We only ask that every intelligent elector will give them a thoughtful consideration before he casts his ballot.

—A Southern paper has received a letter inquiring the whereabouts of H. Miller, agent of a "patent gas burner of superior merit." H. Miller, being the son of Clay Miller, deceased, of New York, who leaves the absent boy an estate valued at tenmillions.

The New Attorney General.

His Republicanism.

On the 30th of October, 1868, the New York *Tribune* printed a telegram as follows:

AUGUSTA, Oct. 29.—The Superior Court being in session, on the 26th inst., at Lincolnton, in this State, Col. A. T. Akerman, one of the Grant Electors for the State at large, entered the Court-Room and said: "May it please your honor, I have come to this place for the purpose of transacting business as an attorney of the court. The keeper of the only hotel here, with whom I have been in the habit of putting up for many years, informs me that he fears he may be injured if he receives me, because a large number of citizens of the county have threatened to withdraw their patronage from him if I am entertained at his house. He has no personal objection to me, and says that the persons who urge him to reject me make no objection except on account of my politics. For my politics I am responsible to my conscience. As long as my conscience approves them I shall not change or modify them in the slightest degree to humor the citizens of Lincoln County who have interfered between landlord and guest. I am not willing to be the occasion of injury to him. I am not disposed to inquire into the extent of my rights under the law prescribing the obligations of innkeepers. There is no private family here whose hospitality I would ask or accept in the present circumstances. Being unable to attend to my business in this Court for the reasons that I have given, I request that the cases in which I am employed may stand continued for the term." General Toombs being present, opposed granting the continuance, contending that the ground was not authorized by law. Presiding Judge Andrews said that he deeply regretted the state of things disclosed in the application. If the law did not provide for it, the omission was because the makers of the law never suspected that such a thing would happen in a civilized community. He valued Col. Akerman as an able and skillful practitioner, and it was mortifying to him to learn that such a feeling existed in the circuit. A non-resident attorney must stay somewhere in the place. He would not require of Mr. Akerman an impossibility; therefore he granted the application. Col. Akerman is admitted by everybody to be a man of kind, friendly disposition; a man of culture and talent. He has always been welcome in the most refined society of the State. His honesty in politics is doubted by no one who knows him.

During the Presidential campaign of that year Mr. Akerman made a speech at Atlanta (Ga.) from which this extract is taken:

"My theme is the Presidential election. In this two candidates are before us, and to these our choice is restricted. Gen. Grant, presented by the Republican party, Mr. Seymour, presented by the Democratic party. Both, as far as I know or believe, are men of good private character. Both are gentlemanly in culture, habits, and education. Morever, justice to both requires me to say that they are both great men. Mr. Seymour is great in words; Gen. Grant is great in deeds. Mr. Seymour indeed has shown himself capable of surpassing all men on this continent in speech of that sounds well and means little. Gen. Grant has shown himself capable of surpassing all men on this continent in those deeds which history glories to record. Mr. Seymour has shown himself skillful in finding fault with an Administration that was taxed to the utmost endurance in an effort to maintain its charge at a critical hour. Gen. Grant was able to record these efforts with an energy that crowned them with success." In concluding he said: "Choose ye; Grant is the representative of Reason, Seymour is the representative of Passion."

Garroters on the Railroad.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

A few days ago a party of gentlemen, residing in Newport, gathered themselves together and went down the Kentucky Central Railroad as far as Butler upon a fishing excursion. They were jolly good fellows, fond of fun and frolic, and many was the pranks they played upon each other while beyond the restraints of social life. After several days spent in enjoyments, of which fishing was the least, the party started upon its return. One member of the crowd, a practical joker and wag, named Winston, had laid himself out to such an extent during the trip that his fellows determined to get even with him in some way. Just before reaching the long tunnel back of Covington, Winston was observed to be sitting in the forward part of the car, either asleep or wrapped in the "solitude of his own originality." Some one proposed that when they entered the tunnel it would be a good idea to garrote him. The suggestion met with a prompt second, and as soon as the darkness of the long hole overshadowed everything the boys got ready to carry out their benevolent design. But Winston was too smart to trust himself to them under such circumstances, and so quietly slid out of his seat and took a position in another part of the car. The "boys" hunted about until they thought they had reached the seat where they last saw him, and finding him all right, as they supposed, proceeded with the fun. But it happened then, as it has often happened before, that they got the wrong porcine by the articular pendage—it was a quiet, demure, old Christian gentlemen upon whom they had laid their hands. They jammed the old man's hat over his eyes, choked him violently, and went through his pockets with great dexterity. He was alarmed at the violent treatment, and shouted lustily for help, but the boys kept it up grandly. The whole car was in an uproar. When the train shot out into open day, again, the true state of affairs was revealed to the practical jokers. They saw the mistake which they had made, and were profuse in their apologies, but it took a great many explanations to satisfy the poor victim and make the thing clear in his mind.

—A gentleman who came into Denver last Saturday reports the hills full of Indians, and communication with South Pass temporarily cut off. The Indians have not been in the Big Sandy country for over three years, and their presence creates much uneasiness. There is good grass on the Sandy, and this range brings the savages within fifty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. All the Indians on the war path in that locality are said to belong to the Arapahoe Nation. Several other tribes have evinced a determination to become troublesome, and it is not unlikely the long talked of Indian war is about to be inaugurated. The mission of Red Cloud and his companions, as we predicated a few days since, has not added much to the peace and security of the frontier.

THE Chicago *Tribune* attempts to show that the adoption of Mr. Garfields currency bill would only cause an expansion of $8,500,000. It says: But, while the volume of bank note currency would be increased by the bill from $300,000,000 to $335,000,000, the volume of the greenback currency would be reduced from $356,000,000 to $269,500,000. Heretofore there has been $1 50 of greenbacks for every $1 of bank notes seeking redemption in them, an arrangement which precludes the greenback being more rare than the note, and hence, is fatal to redemption. Under this bill, there would be only about $2 50 available for every $4 of notes seeking redemption. This will set the demand for redemption in motion, by making the greenback rarer than the note.

A TRAGEDY.

A Husband and Wife Murdered and Robbed—Escape of the Daughter.

WARREN, O., June 24.—There is reason to believe that a terrible murder was committed a few miles south of this place last Saturday morning. The parties murdered were Thomas Connells and wife, who lived near Kenton, Harden county, and having sold their farm were moving to Erie county, Pa. Mr. C. had with him about seven thousand dollars. They traveled in a covered wagon, sleeping in it at nights. They had a daughter with them fourteen years old, who was awakened by a cry from her mother that they were killing her father. Her mother was then struck a blow, and spoke no more. The girl jumped out of the back end of the wagon and hid in the woods. She followed the wagon to this place, but here lost track of it. There is no clue to the murderers, and the affair is as yet a fearful mystery. The girl tells a straightforward story, and there is not any reasonable doubt of the reality of the case.

The murderers drove off the team and wagon, and took the bodies with them. The girl followed in the direction in which she supposed the wagon had gone, and turning up in a nearly crazed and famished condition at Greenville, Pa., Sunday, was brought here last night, and recognized this as the town where she had last seen the wagon.

—The papers published in the vicinity of the Lake Superior copper mines are cautioning laborers and particularly unskilled ones, from emigrating to that region. The copper interest is at present entirely prostrated and shows no signs of an early revivification. The consequence of this depression is that nine out of every ten of the miners are idle.

—Mrs Josephine Simpson, of Toledo, is in the lumber business, and not only attends to her own buying and selling, but owns a canal boat, goes into the woods, buys the trees standing, hires her choppers and loggers, etc. She never asks for advances till her contracts are strictly fulfilled and then wants cash down. She has thus accumulated a fortune of $20,000.

—Some idea of the rapidity with which white fish are picked up in the lakes may be obtained from the following: A gentleman set two pound nets, leaving them ten days before drawing. When the nets were raised, enough fish were taken out (A. 1. white fish) to fill one hundred and fifty half barrels, or seventy packages to a net. This must certainly be called profitable. The fisherman says he intends to put up and ship one thousand half barrels inside of three

—The Grass Valley (Cal.) *Union* says: We have seen bogus gold dust which the Chinamen make. The heathen is expert in the matter, and he can deceive almost any buyer of gold. The Chinamen make gold dust out of silver half-dollar pieces. They cut up the silver coin into small particles which resemble in shape the gold dust found in the streams. This is then colored to resemble gold, and it is mixed with genuine gold dust. How the yellow color is put upon the silver is a Celestial secret. The profit of the business must be great, as two silver half-dollars make almost an ounce of gold dust, worth about $18. weeks.

—The present annual production of pepper in the whole world is about 70,000,000 pounds. It comes from Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Malayan Peninsula, the Malucess and the various regions along the east coast of the Gulf of Siam. Enormous as appears this total production, it is said that if distributed among the inhabitants of the globe the amount would afford scarcely a grain a day to each person. It may not be generally known that cayenne or red pepper is a more natural and wholesome stimulant than the black variety which is more commonly used.

New Advertisements.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

No. 178 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

We are now offering some extra good bargains in all the latest and most popular styles of Dress Goods. We would call special attention to our stock of French Lawns, Organdies, Chintzes, Lenos, Grenadines, Hernanis, Chene Mixtures, Japanese Poplins, all new and elegant designs, particularly adapted for the season.

At 12½ cents, White P. K.
At 25 cents, White P. K.
At 87½ cents, White P. K.
At 50 cents, White P. K
At 20 cents, Figured Grenadine.
At 20 cents, Mixed Lenos.
At 12½ cents, Light Chintzes.

White Shetland Shawls.
Black Shetland Shawls.
Scarlet Shetland Shawls.
Striped Grenadine Shawls.
White Lama Shawls.
Black and White Striped Shawls.
Black and White Check Shawls.

WE HAVE A FEW MORE OF
THOSE HANDSOME
Merrimac "W" Chintzes,
Which we are still selling at 12½cts.
Good Goods and Low Prices at
A. W. Erwin & Co's.
178 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
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Banking, Loans, &c.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, New York.

February 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which those Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, forms the additional East and West Trunk Line, so inquisitively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the *Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad* to the Ohio river, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and *render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this Country.*

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this city of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., June 29, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 50	$5 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	4 50	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	8 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,.....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,.....	20 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending June 25, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
June 19	75 deg.	80 deg.	70 deg.
" 20	70 deg.	84 deg.	68 deg.
" 21	65 deg.	72 deg.	57 deg.
" 22	60 deg.	73 deg.	62 deg.
" 23	60 deg.	80 deg.	63 deg.
" 24	65 deg.	84 deg.	74 deg.
" 25	71 deg.	88 deg.	72 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 9.17; Evening Express, 3.14; Mail, 5.19 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.43 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; New Castle accom. 5.50 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m; Chicago exp. 10.20 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 3.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 3.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.50 p. m.; Erie exp. 8.45 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.05.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Social Pic-Nic.	R. T. Walton.
Special Notice,	Orr & Cooper.
Auction Sale,	John Border.
Homes for the Million;	Clark & Co.
Orphans' Court Sale,	John G. Robb.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

S. C. Duff, East Palestine,	$2 00
Geo. Douglass, New Brighton,	2 00
Mrs. Mary Hunter, Industry,	2 00
Rev. A. B. Bradford, Enon,	3 50
Estate of William Elliott—New Sheffield,	2 33
John S. Veder, Beaver,	5 00
John A. Gibb, Harshaville,	2 00
Samuel Conkle, Georgetown,	4 00
Benj. McFarland, Blackhawk,	2 00

The place to get Cedar churns is at B. S. Ranger's, Bridgewater. je22;3w

STEVENSON & WITTICH, Real Estate Agents at Beaver Falls, have for sale over 200,000 acres of choice farm and mineral land, in Middle Tennessee, in tracts of 5,000 acres, at $1.25 per acre, in easy payments. There has been no better chance for a speculation offered to the married men of this region for a long time than this one. Three railroads will soon traverse this tract. For particulars address the agents as above. They have also about $300,000 worth of Beaver and Lawrence county real property for sale. jn15;4t.

At Hanauer's, hats $1.00. je15;tf

"CHARLEY," the agent for the book on Mormonism, by Beadle, is now canvassing this county for subscriptions It will no doubt be a work of thrilling interest, and those who are disposed to know more of the institution of polygamy in this country, should procure a copy of this work.

He is also canvassing for a Polyglot family Bible with illustrations and explanations. This is a superb work and should be in every family in the county. may11;2mos*

LINEN, silk, cotton and paper Fans, at Mrs. Beacom's. je15,4w

Dry Goods,

A splendid new stock just opened a Bence's store in Beaver on Monday, consisting in part of:

The best Delains spring and summer style 15 cents per yard.

Good shaded poplins new style at 15 cents per yard.

Extra heavy gloss grain silk for sacking $2.00 per yard.

Pikays white and in colored stripes at 18 cents per yard.

Beautiful grenadines for dresses, in new patterns.

Poplins of every shade and color very cheap.

Very good yard wide bleached or unbleached Muslin, 12½ per yard.

Double width mohair lustre Alpaca all colors 50 cents.

A very good assortment of Lawns, new patterns very cheap.

Good shirt fronts at 12½ cents.

Plain and Ribbed hose 10 cents.

A good pure linen Handkerchief 8 cts.

Extra wide all linen table linen 37½ cents per yard.

Lace curtains, counterpanes and other goods too numerous to mention here, just received from the east. All those wanting real bargains can save money by calling early at J. H. BENCE'S, Millinery and Dry Good Store, Third street, Beaver. je8;4w

A SPECIALITY made of pure laces and lace collars, by Mrs. Beacom. je15;4w

At Hanauer's, hats 75 cents. je15;tf

LADIES linen cuffs and collars and *fancy* ribbons always on hand at Mrs. Beacom's. je15;4w

Hats and bonnets trimmed to order at Hanauer's, corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater. je15;tf

At Hanauer's, Ladies Hose, 10 cents. je15;tf

The Beaver County Agricultural Society, will hold its next Annual Fair in Beaver, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th 1870. apr29;3mos.] H. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion keeps the best stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets in Beaver county. Give him a call, corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater Pa. je15;tf

A VARIETY of cuffs, collars and neckties, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, Beaver. 4

At Hanauer's, hats 25 cents. je15;tf

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, fresh from the fountains and flavored with delicious fruit juices, at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store. je15;4w

RECEIVED this day at B. S. Ranger's, one ton pure white lead. je22;3w

HEAVY black rep silk for ladies sacks; also a lot of dress goods suitable for the season at B. S. Rangers. je22;3w

A NICE and fresh assortment of millinery, hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, &c., just received at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, Beaver. This stock will be sold at the lowest possible price. je15;4w

RECEIVED at B. S. Rangers another lot of flaxseed oil; also one hundred and fifty kegs assorted Wheeling nails. 3t

WILLOW baskets and children's school baskets at Ranger's. je22;w

At Hanauer's, hats 50 cents. je15;tf

SUMMER SHAWLS — A second lot of those beautiful shawls have just been opened at Bence's store in Beaver. All those ladies who were disapointed in not getting any of the first lot, can now be supplied. je8;4w

THE heated season is upon us. Saturday and Sunday last fairly sizzled with heat. The thermometer went up to the 90s in the shade, and in the sun it boiled over. We may expect to see numerous accounts of death by *coup de soliel*. This, it is said, may be prevented by placing in the crown of the hat a small sponge saturated with water. Another simple preventive is a dampened cloth laid on the head. Still another may be found in placing a few green leaves in the crown of the hat. The best of all is shade, and a dish of Mrs. John Border's excellent Ice Cream. Her establishment is a popular place of resort during the heated season. Try the remedy.

Young man, don't marry dimples, nor ankles, nor eyes, nor mouths, nor necks, nor chins, nor teeth, nor simpers, nor other things. Those bits and scraps of femininity are mighty poor things to tie to. Marry the pure, true thing.—Look after congeniality, kindred sympathies, disposition, education, and if these be joined with social disposition, or even filthy lucre, why don't let them stand in your way. Get a woman—not one of those parlor lay figures—not one of these parlor automatons that sit down just so, thump a piano and dote on a whisker. Living statues are poor things to call into consultation. The poor little miss that can scarcely fathom the depth of a dress trimming, can't be a helpmate of any account. Don't throw away your time upon such a trifling thing.

HAMS, shoulders and sides of the best brands at B. S. Ranger's, Bridgewater. 3

Social Picnic.—A social picnic will be held on the fourth of July in R. Walton's grove, near his residence. Refreshments will be had on the ground by L. Loose; all are cordially invited. "Come one come all!" Good music will be furnished. Managers R. T. Walton and J. J. Russell.

The lightning train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, made a recent trip from Bucyrus to Chicago, a distance of two hundred and sixty-seven miles, in four hours and forty-three minutes, being almost a mile a minute.

SUGAR cured hams and sugar cured beef at B. S. Ranger's, Bridgewater. 3t

M'Cutcheon vs. Drs. Marquis & Barlow. This was an action to recover damages tried at our Court of Common Pleas, last week.—The plaintiff, in April 1866, fell from a scaffolding upon which he was engaged at work, receiving se vere injuries. Dr. Marquis was immediately summoned to his aid and finding, upon examination, that the plaintiff's injuries consisted in a dislocation of the ankle and fracture of the smaller bones of the leg, requested that another physician be sent for.

Whereupon Dr. Barlow, the other defendant was sent for and became the operating surgeon—Marquis performing the office, simply, of administering chloroform.

Upon the recovery of the patient, it was ascertained that the surgical operation had not been successful—and in course of time M'Cutcheon received to bring this action laying his damages at five thousand dollars. Before the suit was brought Barlow became a non-resident and consequently the suit could only be maintained against Dr. Marquis, whose defence was that he had absolved himself from all responsibility by refusing to perform the operation and requesting the plaintiff to secure the services of another surgeon, availing himself, however, of all the advantages given him by the law, it was attempted to strengthen the defence by showing that the dislocation had been properly reduced and that the present deformity of the limb resulted from a want of proper care on the part of the patient. The jury, after hearing all the facts, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for one thousand dollars.

To us the verdict reflects neither, wisdom nor justice, for if there was any legal liability on the doctor's part, he was certainly liable for a much larger sum. We can conceive of no point of view from which the defendant would be liable for about one-fourth of the damages the plaintiff has actually sustained either at his own hands or somebody else's, except the mere fact of Dr. Marquis standing at the patient's bedside performing a kindly office. If Dr. Marquis was responsible, he was certainly responsible for all damages, but if irresponsible, then the verdict is erroneous.

☞ Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. Best lime at the lowest price. [je22tf.

Attention G. A. R.—There will be a meeting of Post 204, G. A. R., at their Hall, in Beaver, on Friday evening, July 1, 1870. As business of importance will be transacted, all the members are urgently requested to be present at that time. J. WEYAND,
Pres't. Com.

Celebrating the Fourth.—Our old neighbors in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, intend celebrating the 4th of July, at Moravia, in regular old fashioned style. We venture the opinion that they will have a good time. No celebrations this year in Beaver county that we are aware of. Why is this thus? Who can tell?

At Work on the Shoals.—We notice that the Government has resumed work on the river shoals opposite to Beaver. The dam is assuming fair proportions. When completed, we anticipate good fishing territory below it.

Licenses—*Hotels.*—Harrison Asmus, Beaver Falls Borough, granted.

David Johnson, Homewood, rejected.

Joseph M. Reed, Bridgewater, granted.

R. Doncaster, Rochester, rejected.

David Magaw, New Brighton, granted.

Eating Houses.—James Conkle, Beaver Falls, rejected.

Louis J. Wagner, Beaver Falls, granted.

Wm. Barnes, Beaver Falls, granted.

Henry Boyles, Chippewa township, refused.

Wm. Boswell, New Brighton, refused.

Quart Houses.—Mary Alexander, Rochester, refused.

T. O. Morgan, Bridgewater, continued.

Fatal Accident in a Coal Bank.

—On Wednesday, the 22d inst., while Mr. William H. Roe and John S. Roe—father and son—were engaged in mining coal in the bank of Mr. William Davidson, in Beaver Falls, a large stone fell from the roof of the bank, and killed both of them almost instantly. The father was about 50 years of age, and the son about 14. A coroner's inquest was held by the coroner, D. R. Corbus, over the bodies of the deceased, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered.

THE STORY OF THE REGIMENT. By William H. Locke, A. M., Chaplain. Lippencott & Co. Cloth. 8vo. 401 pps.

The author inscribes his work "to the living of the Old Pennsylvania Eleventh, and to the memory of its many gallant dead." We have read this volume with profound interest. As descriptive and narrative writing, our author can scarcely be excelled. To the survivors of the Pennsylvania Eleventh; this book will be an invaluable treasure, and, to those of the brigades to which at different times the regiment was attached, it can scarcely be less so. It is replete with interest from the organization of the regiment—throughout its battles, marches, bivouacs, camps, hospital scenes, discharge, reenlistment—until its final discharge at the close of the war.

To the general reader this book is very interesting, because it affords an outline of the operations of the Army of the Potomac from the inception to the close of the war of the Rebellion. Camp-life, marches, battle scenes, &c., are so minutely delineated, as to be readily recognized as life-like pictures by every old campaigner, whether of the army of the Potomac or of the Middle and Gulf States. If every regiment could have had as able an historian, our history of the war would now be as near perfect as human ability could render it. We cannot permit the opportunity to pass without a compliment to the publishers for the beautiful litter-press print and superior paper exhibited in this volume.

☞ The following Notice has been sent to all bankers and brokers on this Continent. ☜

"UNITED STATES NOTES, Series of 1869. Two thousand notes, of ten dollars each, from No. 82,-520,0017, to No. 82,540,0009, both inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury. No $10 notes of a number higher than 82,540,0009 have been issued.

"Please look out for the stolen notes.

A liberal reward will be paid to any person through whose instrumentality the thief may be detected. Hold parties presenting the stolen notes, (if suspicions attach to them), and in any case of presentation notify G. E. SPINNER, *Treas. U. S.* Washington June 14, 1870.

A Singular Marriage.—The Portage county (O.) *Democrat* says the following novel marriage ceremony took place before the Mayor of that town, on Tuesday, June 14th:

"Before you as witness, I agree to take Cathrine Stoell, who I hold by the right hand, and who I intelligently, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and to her I accord equal rights socially, religiously and politically with myself. "W. Pierce."

"Before you as witness, I agree to take Walter Pierce, who I now hold by the hand, and who I intelligently, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and I agree to not usurp over or transcend him in any particular. "Cathrine Stoell."

"By this voluntary and premeditated act, in your presence, we declare ourselves religiously, philosophically and scientifically married.

"WALTER PIERCE,
CATHRINE PIERCE."

"These presents being duly filed, his Honor completed the contract thus entered into by pronouncing the parties husband and wife.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL.—Messrs. Orr & Cooper will pay cash for Wool delivered at their store in the borough of Beaver. *Wednesday* and *Saturday* are set apart for the reception of Wool. je29;3t

BLESSED are they who seek relief from "Liver Complaint," "Billiousness," severe lingering Coughs and Bronchitis, by using Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for they shall be happy in knowing that the cure is complete. $1,000 reward is offered by the proprietor for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended. For constipation of the bowels and as a blood purifier it cannot be equalled by anything ever offered by the medical faculty. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases.

WE have received a copy of the Newspaper Directory published by George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, containing a complete and accurate list of all the dailies and weeklies published in the United States and British Provinces.—Bound up with this volume is a Rate-Book, giving the cost of advertising in most of the principal newspapers of the United States. There is also some agreeable reading in the shape of biographies of well known advertisers. The whole forms a large octavo volume of nearly nine hundred pages, and is sold for five dollars.

Improving the Ohio River.—We noticed that the River and Harbor Appropriation bill appropriates $50,000 for the improvement of the Ohio river.—Small favors thankfully received, &c.

NEW BRIGHTON SEMINARY—CLOSING EXERCISES.—The present term will close this week. Classes will be examined on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. The closing exercises will be given at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening, 30th inst. They will consist of essays and declamations, interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental; the whole to be followed by the singing of the new and beautiful *Cantata*, the Songs of the Months, in which most of the young ladies of the school will be engaged. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the book stores.

Late Southern Papers.—We are indebted to Dr. A. T. Shallenberger & Co., for a bundle of late Southern papers. From their tone, we judge that there is very nearly as much bitterness in the southern States toward the Government as at any time during the war. The whipping they received was not severe enough.

Fine Music.—We are indebted to the New Brighton brass band, under the direction of Mr. Charles Winter, for a musical serenade, on last Thursday evening. The music discourned on the occasion was first class, and elicited words of commendation from all who were fortunate enough to hear it. Come again. In addition to the visit to the Argus, office, the Semminaries of this place were also visited and sweet strains sent forth.

Olive Logan's New Book.—We have been favored by Messrs. Parmelee & Co., Publishers, with advance sheets of a new and popular work of intense interest, by the noted and talented Reformed Actress, Olive Logan. It is evidently her master piece, and is at once a chaste, moral, high-toned and truthful picture of the subject indicated by the title, "*before the footlights and behind the scenes*. The work is a seathing onslaugh on the immoralities of the playhouse and kindred temptations, by one who has been brought up from a child amid the scenes so vividly described.

The work takes in the whole range of what is technically known as the "Show Business;" which embraces the Opera, Theatre, Museum, Concert, Circus, Menagerie, Caravan, Lecture, Street Shows, and everything which has an admission fee. No one could be more competent to reveal practical workings of the Show World, than Olive Logan. She is to the manor born. Her father was an Actor, her sisters five of them we believe, and her brothers as well as herself, were reared in the atmosphere of the Green Room. How hard to tear asunder such life-long associations! The Actress who has the courage to break through professional etiquette, and turn her back upon her old pursuit, has rare nerve. Determination or pluck in any form, is always admired; but especially in a woman struggling towards the right. We believe Msa Logan, has taken a long step in the right direction. Her book is bound to sell immensely; The better class of community sympathize with her, and will encourage and sustain her in every step she takes to purify the Drama. She is one of the brilliant writers in the land. The N. Y. *Citizen* says she never wrote a dull line in her life, and could not write one if she tried; which is probably true, as the specimen before us can hardly be excelled. The closing paragraph of her first chapter says:

"Whatever faults these pages may exhibit, one virtue I am determined they shall possess,—the virtue of truthfulness. For the truth is the one thing in the world of literature which is the rarest. Of critically excellent books, of entertaining books, of books which do credit to the intellectual powers of their producers, the world has no lack; but of books which tell the straightforward truth, there have never been enough, I take it, for the world's good."

While we may not endorse all she may say, we believe that the work if carried out as indicated in the advanced sheets, will do great service to Morality, and shed light on a subject, now imperfectly understood.

The work is beautifully gotten up on tinted paper, and in the best style of typography, profusely illustrated with over 30 full page spirited engravings, besides a steel plate of the author, which, by the by, is one of the best specimens of steel engraving we ever saw. It requires no foresight to see that the work will meet a very rapid and immense sale.

—On the 16th inst., Stephen Taylor, a resident of Clinton township, Wayne county, was found dead, sitting in an upright and perfectly natural position, in a fence corner near his residence. He had been for several years afflicted with heart disease, and has had a presentiment that his death would be sudden.—He was sixty years of age.

We have received a copy of the Fifteenth Annual Catalogue of the officers and students of the Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute for the sessions of 1869-70, printed by Bakewell & Marthens, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is the neatest and most tastefully arranged catalogue we ever saw in Beaver. Mr. Marthens is a good printer, as this pamphlet bears witness. He was an apprentice in the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* office, when the present foreman of the Argus was its foreman. The catalogue exhibits an unrivalled Faculty and large number of Students. The Institution is one of the most popular and flourishing of any of its class in the Western country—we might say in the United States.

PITTSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

PITTSBURGH, June 28, 1870.

Editor Beaver Argus:

I propose to give you a hasty sketch of matters and things transpiring in and about this "dear distracting town," as present.

I am well aware that very many of your readers, especially in the country districts, have not the advantages of a daily paper, and, of course, many things are daily occurring which it is utterly impossible to appraise them of through the medium of a weekly paper.

I do not intend to "do up" the inner life of Pittsburgh at this time, but will briefly speak of a few things connected with certain movements now in progress in the Republican party of Allegheny county, and which should be of great interest to the party in Beaver county.

There is a movement now progressing here, looking toward the purging and purification of our party.

It is evident to every careful observer, that there is a deep and wide spread discontent with the action of certain portions of the Republican party in this and other counties in the State; not with the party as a party, but with certain *quasi* members of it.

Yes, sir, we say it with deep regret, that our great party—that party which was created for purposes of reform—which carried the nation through a fierce and bloody struggle for its life principles—which sustained, nay, which was the government—that party, we say, is just now in danger of being wrecked by its professed friends. And how?

There are some men who value a noble race horse only as a machine for making money—forgetting the noble qualities—the almost human instinct and reason of the animal. And so there are men who value a party, only so far as it affords opportunity for self-agrandizement.—They may be seen attaching themselves to every party that comes into power; first, a democrat, then a whig, then a know-nothing, then a republican; "swinging high their ready caps in air," and always hurrahing in the largest crowd.

These are the political vampyres that fasten upon, and suck the life blood from any party.

And see have them here; you have them in Beaver county.

Their baneful influence can be felt in various degrees; from the petty street contractor who grades and paves one of our public streets up to the highest rounds in the political ladder.

The street contractor defrauds the citizens out of their money by slighting his contract, which is winked at and approved by the Street Commissioner, who is put in and kept in by a member of the Council; said member belongs to a "ring;" said "ring" shares in the profits of this, and many other similar frauds. This is no fancy sketch: we have several veritable instances in our mind at present writing.

The License Commissioner, who should stand between the people and the dishonorable rum seller, sees only in his office a means of adding to his income by "extras," "bribes," and such like; leaving the people who elected him to suffer all the evils of the accursed traffic.

We go a step higher and look at the City Council. Honest men shudder at the name, for it is associated with nothing honorable and everything dishonorable. Such a conglomeration of *misrepresentatives* of the people is seldom seen outside of our State Legislature.—Huge and daring frauds are perpetrated upon our citizens at almost every meeting, and the *few* really honest men in that body are powerless to prevent it. And the people have hitherto looked stupidly on—looking on as though some horrid night-mare possessed them: looking on while their hands have been tied and they cast into hopeless insolvency by these raids of the "ring" upon the public money.

But the comatose stage has passed and a healthy reaction is setting in. The people are shaking off the lethean lethargy and then——stand from under!

We also have an officer—City Treasurer—initiating the glorious example of State Treasurers, by pocketing the handsome sum of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars per annum over and above the salary pertaining to the office; said sum being the interest on the "unexpended balance" in the city Treasury. Of course the city is clear of all debt and don't need it—don't know what to do with it—must let some body have it—no use at all to any one except the Treasurer. The courts have the matter under consideration just now, and for the present here it rests.

We might go through all of the various city offices in this way, and stir up such a filthy, reeking stench as would cause all honest men to hold their noses in alarm, but we forbear at present for want of time and space. Let us take a passing glance at our State Legislators of a few years back. Not designedly dishonest when first elected, but once within the charmed circle at the State Capital, perfect gluttons; for Legislative corruption like vice is

"A monster of such dreadful mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen,
But seen too oft, familiar with her face
We first *endure*, then pity, then *embrace*."

Here is both poetry and truth. How many men could we in Allegheny, or you in Beaver county, point to and say truthfully, "there is an honest man;" a man who went; did his duty—and came back as poor as he went,—accepting nothing but his meager salary? How many? We fear they are few.

But what are the facts we behold? We send men who, to all appearance would not defraud a living being of a penny; whose pecuniary circumstances compel them to borrow money to make a decent appearance at the State Capital. We see them on a salary of about a thousand dollars, coming back after a term or two worth immense sums; owning valuable stock; buying valuable real estate; building fine houses; wearing fine apparel; enjoying all the comforts of money; all brought about by "rigid economy." "Only this and nothing more."

And then too we find some whose nominations for the office, costs them and their friends many times the amount of the salary connected with the position. What means this? Is the empty honor worth so much? Is the wish to serve the "dear people" so powerful that they cannot help it, even at such an immense pecuniary sacrifices. Certainly itis, who dare dispute it? But we will not pursue this subject farther at present.

As I said in another place, the people are getting tired of this state of affairs, and mean to rebuke it.

Already a movement is afoot to purge our party of this foul blot upon its fair fame. We do not advocate forming a new party, it is good enough, but we do advocate throwing overboard very many Jonahs whose further continuance in our craft will surely cause it to founder and sink. It will be done in Allegheny county, the "Oldest Daily" to the contrar y notwithstanding. S. S. R.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, June 20.—A joint resolution granting condemned cannon for a monument to Gen. Nath. Lyon, of Mo., was passed. Several resolutions were offered; among them one calling for information as to moneys paid into the U. S. Treasury on account of property siezed, condemned and confiscated in Virginia, by virtue of an Act of Congress, passed. The House amendment to the bill to authorize the settlement of accounts of officers of the Army and Navy were concurred in. The Postoffice appropriation bill was then considered, and an amendment agreed to providing that the franking privilege shall not be abolished until after the first of October next. In the evening the bill was further considered, but without definite action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced as follows: To authorize the President to open negotiations with the British North American Provinces for their admission as States of this Union; to annex Dominica; supplement to the act for the relief of Widows and Orphans of seamen and marines of the U. S. steamer Oneida; to promote the cultivation of public lands, offering annual premiums for best homesteads; to repeal all laws relative to spirit metres; granting lands to Preston, Salina and Denver Railroad, &c. Several resolutions were offered. The fortification bill, appropriating $1,264,750, was taken up and passed. The army appropriation of $29,077,367, was discussed and passed. An appropriation was made of $20,000 for ornamental trees and shrubs in Northern cemeteries. A bill to require National Banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes, was passed. A bill extending the provisions of the act in relation to furnishing artificial limbs to officers and men of the navy and marine corps, which passed. Adjourned.

SENATE, June 21.—A joint resolution to determine the construction of the internal revenue act so as to exempt indistributable sums added to contingent funds of insurance companies, was passed.

The Postoffice bill was discussed, amended and passed. The House Tax and Tariff bill made special order immediately after the Consular appropriation bill was disposed of. Amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill providing for a Consul General at Siberia; raising Minister to Japan to an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and increasing the appropriation for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and for missions abroad, from $50,000 to $110,000, were adopted. The bill was then reported to the Senate. At 5 p. m., the bill was laid aside, and the Tax and Tariff bill taken up; but without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution donating four condemned cannon to the Willoughby, Ohio, Soldiers' Monument Association, was passed. An act to pay loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion for services in taking the eighth census, was passed. Under a call of the previous question a resolution reciting the action of the Committee on Military Affairs and the House in reporting a resolution declaring Mr. Whittemore, by selling military and naval cadetships, as unworthy a seat in the House, reciting his election and the presentation of his credentials, and resolving that the House decline to allow said Whittemore to be sworn in as a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, and directing his credentials to be returned to him, was passed. The civil expenses bill was then considered up to the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, June 22.—The bill to reduce internal taxes, &c., was called up and the amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read. The proposition of the Committee to strike out the first thirty-four sections imposing special taxes was agreed to. The next three sections of the bill inserted by the Committee in lieu of the part stricken out, were read. They provide for the repeal after May 1st, 1871, of all special taxes except those upon brewers and distilled spirits and tobacco. Also that the several taxes on sales be repealed, except such as now by law are paid by stamps; also repealing the taxes on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits; also repealing the tax on articles schedule A and the special tax on boats, barges and flats; legacies and successions on passports, and on gross receipts. The three sections were agreed to. Repealing, after October 1st, 1870, the stamp tax imposed in schedule B on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars; on receipts for any sum of money, or in payment of any debt; and also the stamp tax imposed in schedule C, on canned and preserved fish; and further that no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, except when made upon a sale thereof, or when transferred as collateral security. Also that commissions shall be allowed in the purchase of proprietary stamps. It also allows the removal of lucifer or friction matches, segar lights and wax tapers from the place of manufacture, for foreign exportation, without payment of tax or affixing stamps, subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of internal Revenue. A new section, which (when amended) was adopted, extends the time within which stamps may be affixed to instruments of writing requiring stamps and executed in the late rebellious States until June 13, 1872, making the penalty double the amount of the tax, and in no case less than five dollars. The income tax sections were then discussed, and the bill laid over.—The remainder of the day was devoted to the discussion of the El Paso Railroad land grant.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha and Council Bluffs was passed, with an amendment requiring that the construction spans be three hundred feet in width. The Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to organize the department of internal revenue and to regulate the collection of taxes. The bill changes the Bureau of Internal Revenue into departments, the Commissioner to be the head, at eight thousand dollars per annum; also, an Assistant Commissioner, with a salary of $4,800; three heads of divisions, with salaries of $3,000; ninety-five male and fifty female clerks, twenty-five supervisors, with salaries of $3,000, and assistant supervisors not exceeding twenty-five at not over eight dollars per day. The bill also provides for revenue gaugers, assessors and collectors. The number of assistant assessors employed shall be permanently reduced by the discharge of all officers assigned specially to the assessment of any taxes which have been abolished by law, and the Commissioner is further required to reduce the number of assistant assessors in proportion to any reduction of the service of assessments which has been made or may hereafter be made by the repeal of any portion of the internal taxes. The bill reduces the employees about one-third, and repudiates entirely the system of informers spies, inicities, &c. It was made the special order for Wednesday. In the discussion of the vote of the bill for the renewal of the patent of Hollin White for improvement in pistols, Messrs. Farnsworth and Butler engaged in a very bitter personal debate. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill over the President's veto, and it was rejected, yeas, 12; nays, 168. Adj.

SENATE, June 23.—The Committee on Foreign Relations reported resolutions as a substitute for the one adopted in the House relative to Cuban and Spanish hostilities. They declare the people of the United States cannot hear with indifference the reports of barbarities practiced in the Island of Cuba. The United States protests against these barbarities by both parties, and denounces them as contrary to the laws of civilized warfare, and solemnly insists they be stopped at once. The people of the United States are pained to hear that pretensions in property in man are still upheld by Spain, and in the name of justice and humanity this Government demands slavery to be abolished in all the dominions of Spain on this continent. The United States having once been colonies themselves, believe the day of European slavery on this continent at an end, and regret the efforts of Spain to maintain her hold on Cuba against the wishes of the Cubans. The people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba in their efforts to secure independence, and at the same time sympathize with the liberal party in Spain who are endeavoring to secure free government for that country. The President is directed to communicate these resolutions to the government of Spain and people of Cuba. They were ordered to be printed. The tax bill was considered for some time, but gave place to a railroad bill which was discussed till adjournment.

HOUSE.—The apportionment bill was discussed and referred to the Judiciary Committee; which, it is thought, will kill the bill, as they will not be able to report this session. The admission of Georgia occupied the attention of the House until the hour of adjournment, without definite action.

SENATE, June 24.—Bills were passed declaring the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden a post route; authorizing the $40,000 appropriated in 1860 for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien to be expended under the direction of the War or Navy Department, at the discretion of the President; designating December 25th, January 1st, July 4th, and Thanksgiving Day, as legal holidays in the district of Columbia. The Cuba resolutions were discussed and laid over.—The tariff bill was taken up and the sections to continue the income tax stricken out. The loss of revenue from this cause will have to be made up by the restoration of other taxes; its further consideration was postponed. After some other matters of no general interest were considered the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Commerce reported an amendment to an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to license pleasure yachts, which was passed. The Georgia bill, was amended and passed. It is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Georgia, having complied with the reconstruction acts, and fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of amendments to the Constitution of the United States having been ratified in good faith by a legal legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of the right of an election for members of the General Assembly of said State, as provided for in the Constitution of said State.

"SEC. 2. That so much of the act entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, as prevents the organization of the army or calling into service of the militia forces of the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia be and the same is hereby repealed."

Butler and Randal had a war of words after which the House adjourned.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

—On Friday last while Mr. Simeon Wilson, of Franklin township, was ascending to the upper part of his wagon shed, the steps gave way precipitating him violently to the ground, a distance of some twelve feet, breaking his collar bone and otherwise injuring him.

—A heavy hail storm visited Monongahela City on Saturday noon last. We have not heretofore known a hail storm of such duration, and when, after nearly an hour's fall, the clouds cleared away, nearly the whole surface of the ground was white. All the streets were filled, and in odd corners heaps of the ice balls accumulated and remained melting for forty-eight hours. The committee making ice cream for the Methodist Festival, gathered enough to make all the frozen custard needed.

—Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, D. D., of Franklin, Venango county, Pa., has accepted an invitation to deliver the address before the Christian Association of Washington College, at the Commencement, on the 4th of August.

—Samuel Hamilton, aged about eighteen years, son of Levi Hamilton, while returning from a pic-nic held near Point Lookout, in Franklin township, on Saturday evening, was thrown from his horse and severely injured. He fell under the animal, the hind feet of which struck him on the head, making a wound between three and four inches in length. Both sides of his face were also injured. He was rendered insensible, and continued so for several hours. We are glad to learn, however, that he is gradually mending.

—On Monday, 13th inst., a little child of David Fulton, of Hanover township, while playing about the house, fell into a barrel of rain water, and before it was discovered was dead. The bereaved and heart-broken parents have the sympathy of the whole community.

GREENE COUNTY.

—The sawmill of Philip Shough, in Gilmore township, was burned on last Monday evening week. At the same time, a horse in Mr. Shough's stable was maltreated and several things disturbed, going to prove that the mill was set on fire. Nothing but the iron work was saved. The loss is about $1,000. Incendiaries are becoming a little too common in this county, and a few severe punishments should be made. Mr. Shough is a good man, and an unoffending citizen.

—The fore-part of last week this section was visited by heavy rains. Now it has cleared up and "old sol" is having a general "house warming."

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

—A man in Mahoningtown has the ague so badly that he has to sleep with a cornceb in his mouth to keep his teeth from shaking out.

—Messrs. Ira D. Sankey and James L. Carothers are, as delegates from New Castle Y. M. C. A., attending the International Convention, at Indianapolis, this week.

—On the 20th inst., Messrs. Frank Sharpless, Mifflin Sharpless, H. S. Odbert, and L. W. Helms, employees on the E. & P. R. R., were arrested at the depot at New Castle, on a warrant issued by Esquire Wallace, of Mahoning township, founded on an information made by Wm. Holiday, charging defendants with assault and battery, and putting him off the cars of the Youngstown train. The defendants entered bail before Esquire Dickson to appear at court.

—On last Friday night a party was charged with wearing a watch which had been "lost," and he undertook to convince the party making the charge, by chastising him, that he had not stolen time. A few "passes" were made, and the pugilistic aspirants "stopped for wind." They concluded not to fight it out on that line, and appointed a meeting on Sunday, when some "shoulder striking" must be done; but both parties had become thoroughly afraid by this time, and ne

SELECT MISCELLANY.

MOUNTAIN CHARLIE.

BY JOHN TRUESDALE.

Some four years before I donned the uniform of the boys-in-blue to go to the wars, and while I was drifting about the world seeking for some place where I could find both employment and pecuniary profit, I fell in with a friend, who was as needy as myself, and far more adventurous. He proposed that we should join a train of settlers then about to set off from St. Louis for the new El Dorado, Pike's Peak where the gold fever was raging high. He argued that, as we had little to lose and much to gain, we might safely make the venture. I consented to the proposition, and we left New York for St. Louis traveling night and day, but reaching the latter place only to find that the train we had hoped to join had started about the time we had left New York, and was now far on its way to the Plains, too far, indeed, for us to hope to overtake it. We were told, however, that a party of miners who had come over from the Peak a few days before to deposit their gold dust in safety at St. Louis, would return shortly, and we were advised to wait and join that party. Our informant added, by way of inducement, told us that Mountain Charlie was with them with his wagon. Who Mountain Charlie was we did not then know but it was not long before we learned.

We made satisfactory arrangements with the miners, and on the day appointed set out with them for the land of our hopes. Our party consisted of about a dozen men on horseback, and a wagon well stocked with goods and provisions drawn by four stout horses, and driven by the famous Mountain Charlie. This individual was a shabby, lithely-built fellow, clad in the rough dress of the Plains, which set off his well-made figure to great advantage. He was, to an extent, effeminate in appearance, but his face, while almost too delicate for a man, seemed too masculine for a woman. It was clear cut and smooth, without the slightest trace of beard and his long black hair floating in masses over it, gave to his countenance a wild elfish appearance. His eyes were large and brilliant, and his thin lips were set with an expression of greater determination than I had ever seen on a human face. Altogether he was a singular looking being, and I could well believe the stories my travelling companions told me about him. In their eyes he was a hero. He was one of the most daring and reckless men on the Plains, the best shot in the county, the hardest to make drunk, the most skilful card-player about Pike's Peak, yet withal one of the most thoroughly generous fellows in the world. He made a great deal of money by his team, and by cards, yet never kept it. The result was that he became famous among the rough, rude men at the Peak, many of whom he had befriended.

As we rode along I watched him closely. He rode one of the horses of his team, and kept well in the advance. He did not seem to care to have much to say to any one but amused himself singing in a low tone, some wild, wierd song, the refrain of which he would repeat over and over again, period. Sometimes I would catch a few words as they floated by me, and they breathed a threat of vengeance for some wrong. The manner of the man, and the tone in which he sang, gave me an idea that he was applying the song to himself, and uttering his threat against some real enemy. This was not strange, for I was in a land where the law of vengeance was swift and sure, and where a wrong was repaid with a promptness and vindictiveness that would have seemed barbarous in a more civilized community. Yet, here it was upheld and encouraged, and, indeed, it was to some extent necessary, for here no regular law prevailed. Men must have some restraint over them, and in such a state of society as this, brute force alone can control them.

We had been out just about a week from St. Louis; when an accident occurred which gave them an insight into the character and history of Mountain Charlie. We had encamped for the night, and built our fires upon a convenient spot, and after the evening meal was over, the party, as usual, resorted to cards. Mountain Charlie, however, refused to play that night, declaring he had a headache. He sat moodily by the fire, occasionally stirring it with his foot. The conversation was of a character calculated to shock a refined nature, but I had grown so accustomed to the ways of these rude people, that it interested me. Each of the players around me had killed his man, and to-night they were all relating the manner in which these deeds had been performed. One of the group was a large, powerful man, named Ephraim Bailey. He had come from Vermont, and had been two years at the diggings. He had been unusually lucky in his efforts, and had amassed a considerable sum of money.—He listened in silence to the recitals of his companions, and when they had all finished, he said, quietly,

'I am not a boasting man, gentlemen, but I can tell you a more romantic story than any I have yet listened to. I never killed but one man, but the manner in which I did that is well worth listening to.'

All united in a demand for the story. I saw Mountain Charlie, who had as yet said nothing, assume an attitude of intense interest.

'Five years ago,' said Bailey, after a pause, 'I was living in a little town in Vermont. In the same town was a young woman, with whom I had been in love since my boyhood. I would have sold my soul to have made her my wife, and I think she would have married me, but for a young fellow who came from the city and settled in our place. He prejudiced her against me, and ended the matter by marrying her himself. I said nothing at the time, but I swore I would have my revenge. I knew my time would come and I waited patiently, acting all the while in such a manner as to prevent suspicion from falling upon me if anything should happen. Well, one day I met the young husband in a lonely place in the mountains, about ten miles from town. Before he knew my intention, I shot him, and killed him. He never knew what hurt him, and to cause it to be believed that he had been murdered for his money, I took his watch and pocket-book, and then returned to the town by another road. The body was found the next day, and the whole country was thrown into the greatest excitement. It hurt me to see the grief of the poor widow, but I comforted myself with the hope that I would soon be able to console her. I was among the most active in trying to discover the murderer, and unceasing in my kindness to the widow. No one ever thought of suspecting me, and after the expiration of a year I became convinced that my chance for marrying the woman I loved was decidedly good. Encouraged by this feeling, I asked her to become my wife. She accepted me, and we were regularly engaged. In about a month or so, she proposed to me that I should come out here and try to better my fortune, and promised to marry me when I returned. I am going home in six months more. I will carry fifty thousand dollars with me, and shall marry my sweetheart as soon as I reach Vermont. Now, that's what I call romantic. What do you say to it, Charlie?' he asked, turning to the young man.

Mountain Charley had been sitting all this while with his head resting on one hand, gazing steadily into the fire. The flickering light gave his dark features a startling expression, and his whole countenance seemed glowing with surprised excitement. He did not move as he heard Bailey's question, but replied calmly:

'It's a very strange story, Bailey, and reminds me very much of an affair that I once heard of. The cases are so much alike that I will tell you the story.

'Some years ago I knew a Vermont woman who had, like your sweetheart, two lovers. She chose the one she thought best suited to her and married him, never suspecting that the unlucky one meant her any harm. Well, in course of time, this woman's husband was killed, and the murderer was never found. She had no suspicion as to who done the deed, but in her heart she swore an oath that if the murderer was ever found he should die by her hand. You will bear me out, Bailey, when I say that the Vermont women do not make such vows in vain. Well, in her affliction, the widow found the lover whom she had discarded her best friend, and when her first grief had passed away she came to love him. At last he asked her to marry him, and she consented. One day during their engagement they were sitting together when she noticed her lover in possession of a watch which she could have sworn had belonged to her dead husband. This startled her, and aroused her suspicion that the man she had promised to marry was her husband's murderer. Still she was not sure of the correctness of her suspicions, and, after much thought, she resolved upon a definite plan. She persuaded her lover to leave Vermont, and go to Pike's Peak to better his fortune. Her real purpose, however, was to get him out into that lawless community, worm his secret out of him, and then wreak her vengeance upon him.'

'The devil!' muttered Bailey, laying down his cards and looking fixedly at Mountain Charlie, who had not stirred from his first position. 'That was strange.'

'Wait a bit,' said Charlie, quietly; 'you havn't heard the strangest part. This woman disguised herself so thoroughly that her own mother would not have known her, and followed her lover to the West in the disguise of a miner. She became one of his most favored companions, shared all his confidence, but for a long time failed to hear what she desired to know. She was successful at last, however. One night as a party of miners were seated around the camp fire, the conversation turned upon murder, just as it has done here to-night. The disguised woman listened eagerly to every word, and at last heard her lover relate exultantly, the manner in which he had murdered her husband, just as you have done to-night, Bailey.—Her suspicions were now confirmed. She was now face to face with her husband's murderer, and her hour of vengeance had come.'

Mountain Charlie had risen to his feet while speaking, and he walked over to where Bailey was sitting, his eyes cast down upon the ground and his fingers clasping each other nervously.

'And did she kill him?' Baily asked in an agitated tone.

'Of course she did,' replied Charlie, with an energy that startled me.—'Do you think she would let such an opportunity pass by? The strangest part of the story was the way in which she killed him. I'll show you how she did it, Bailey, so that if you ever wish to kill another man, you can try her method.' He walked up to the miner as he spoke, and stood just behind him. 'The woman,' he went on, 'got up from where she had been sitting when she heard her lover's story, and approaching him, as he sat utterly unconscious of his danger, laid her hand on his head, just as I lay my hand on yours, and before he could understand her purpose, she threw him backward upon the ground, just in this way, and in another instant her hunting knife was planted in his heart.'

As he spoke Mountain Charlie seized the miner, who seemed utterly paralyzed, by the throat, and hurling him to the ground sprang upon him. We saw the bright glitter of a knife, and sprung to our feet in dismay, but before we could prevent it, Mountain Charlie had buried the keen weapon in the heart of Ephraim Bailey. Then, rising to his feet with a kind of wild dignity, he said, solemnly:

'Gentlemen, I am a woman. I am the widow of the man he murdered.'

The mystery was now solved, and we knew the history of the strange being before us.

'I am ready to surrender myself,' she said, calmly. 'I suppose that the law will hang me for this deed.'

The miners, however, thought differently, and I wisely held my tongue. They thought she had done right; and assured her that no harm should happen to her. They agreed to keep the matter secret, and kept their pledge faithfully. A few weeks after our arrival at Pike's Peak, the young widow, who had resumed her proper dress, became the wife of one of the miners who had witnessed the killing of Bailey, and who, strange to say, had fallen in love with her, out of admiration for 'her pluck.'

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby in Delaware—His appreciation of the Democracy of that State—The troubles of two of them who desired to Rebuke Liquor Venders for selling to Negroes.

Master's Corners, Mispillion Hundred, } In the State av Delaware, May 18, 1870.

To say that I am delited with the Dimocrisy uv Delaware is to vooze a mizably faint expression. They hev at the easy goin faith uv the Kentuckian without his ferocity; they hold jest ez firmly to the resolooshens uv '98; they drink with ez much alacrity; they generally go barefooted and hate the nigger with an intensity I never saw ekalled. In the matter uv likker they are simply grate. I saw one old veteran, which voted for Jaxon, take down a clean half-pint uv burnin flooid, wich the most restless minded citizen uv the Corner hed jest diskivered and bought ez a substitoot for taller dips, and walk off erect under it. Ther's bowels for yoo! Wood that I wuz blest with sich.

I hev diskivered that the prevalin idee that a cold climit is nessary to the enjoyment av grate quantities uv likker is a mistake. Cold it's troo, enables a man to take it in, but then when it's wunst in a man in a cold country it stays. Yoo can't drink quite ez much to-wunst under a bilin hot sun, but then it sweats it out uv yoo, and yoo kin drink oftener. But this is a digression.

The Democrisy uv Delaware, ez I sed, soot me. In other States wher they hev drunken Senators they are ashamed uv em; Delaware is absoolootly proud uv Saulsburg, and wood not change at no price. Then in addishen to Saulsbury we hev the whipping-post and a white man's party, so that in Delaware at least then token uv high civilizashen are not likely to become extinct.

Thank the Lord for Delaware.

Mr. Wm. Sapp, familyerly knowd ez Ould Bill Sapp, at whose house I wuz assined quarters, is a constooshnel grosery keeper, and at his house is held the conferences uv the nabobs uv the State. Yesterday Saulsbury and Bayard, the U. S. Senators, and Gov. Salisbury, Governor, and others wuz present. Dimocrisy uv the Corners insisted that ez they required their candidates to pledge theirselves not to accept uv nigger votes, that the Senators of the State shood hev resined the moment a nigger Senator wuz admitted. Saulsbury didn't see it in that lite. Troo it wuz a degreslashen, but one wich they coodent avoid. There wuz a difference between voluntary and involuntary assoseashen with niggers. Ef a man voluntarily solisits nigger votes he is to be held guilty; ef an outside power forces nigger onto him, he can't help it and is innosent. He and his colleague Bayard coodent help this outrage; Ruvels wuz forst into the sosiety against their will. They wuz, so ez to speak, morally ravisht. They resisted, but in vain.

Two uv the best Dimokrats present related their recent experience in Washington. Their idee uv Senators hed bin formed from Saulsbury, and they sposed they wuz all like him. Bein in Washington they determined to bear testimony agin the admission uv nigger Senators to degrade their Representatives. So they decided to visit all the places, wich from their knowledge uv Senatorial life they sposed Senators visited, and demanded of they sold likker to Revels, and of the answer wuz in the affimative they wood walk out indignatly. They went on so fur ez to organize the little speech they wuz to git off on them wich shood confess to admittin a nigger to their bar.

'Sir!' they proposed to say to him, 'Sir! we are proud Caucashens, and we can't countenance an admixter uv inferior race with us. Keep your likker, sir, for niggers—white men hev no biznis here.'

'Do you sell likker to Revels?' they nskt uv the first one.

'No, sir,' wuz the response, whereupon they took a drink.

Immeditly they entered another.

'Do you sell likker to Revels?'

'No, sir!' whereupon they took a drink with him, and so on eight or ten times, drinking at each bar which gave that answer; coodent degrade themselves by dealin with an inferior race. The twelfth place—

'S'll likker to Revels?'

'No, sir.'

'Set 'em up! Rah for Constooshn and Ameriky for white men.'

And takin their pods they swung out into another one.

'Likker to Revels?'

'No, sir!'

'S'm up. 'Meriky for white men, Rah.'

And still another one.

'Likker to Revels?'

'No, sir!'

'Likker fr us zen. Meri—(hic)—ky fr white men. Rah—(hic).'

The next place finished one uv em. He gasped, 'D—n Rev—,' and sank lovingly on the buzzum ov his mother earth. The other wuzn't so far gone, owin to his sooperior mental organizashen. He reeled off in a brown study, and went up to the Capitol. Returnin in about an hour, he shook up his friend.

'Mordeky,' sed he, 'git up. Mordeky, we've been deceved. Mordeky, we mite go all over Washington, into every sl—(hic)—sloon and, not find a single place where they sell likker to Revels. Mordeky, that ape-like, degradid, inferior beln is a Methodis preacher, and don't drink a d—n drop ov nothin.'

And utterin snorts of disgust at sich Senators, they came home.

The Democrisy uv the Corners is not az harmonious az good be wisht.

The nigger hez split em here.—There are perhaps a dozen niggers in the visinity who take their tods regularly, and heretofore Sapp has supplied em. The Democrisy pertested agin this, and refoosed yesterday to paternize his bar ef he didn't stop sellin to em. Willyum smiled a sardonick smile and told em to be blest. They did withdraw their paternage, but it wuz only for two hours. Willyum hez the only bar at the Corners, and he knowed hiz power. It didn't take long fur em to exhaust their camfor bottles, and then they hed to return to him on hiz terms.

It's a fearful thing for one man to hev the power Sapp wields. The only bar in sich a community!—Thank Heaven he loves me.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte—the Romance of his Parentage.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, eldest son of the Emperor Napoleon's younger brother, Jerome, died June 17th at Baltimore. This event will probably bring to a close one of the most remarkable lawsuits of the age; it is another important chapter in the strange romance of which that remarkable lady, Madame Patterson, still remains the central figure. It is a story which many of our readers will be glad to recall.

Sixty-seven years ago Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon, arrived in New York. He had joined the French naval service, and accompanied his brother-in-law Gen. Le Clerc to San Domingo. While Le Clerc was fighting Toussaint L'Overture and the yellow fever, the first of whom, it will be remembered, he overcame by treachery, while the other overcame him by surprise, Lieut. Jerome was driven by the English Navy to take refuge in New York harbor. While his vessel was lying in the bay watched by English cruisers, Jerome made a tour of the Eastern States as far South as Washington, where he was presented to President Jefferson in October, 1803. At Baltimore he met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of a wealthy merchant of that city, a young girl of 18. Her uncommon beauty attracted the attention of young Bonaparte, and won what little heart he possessed. The family position and connections of Jerome Bonaparte fired the ambitious heart of Miss Patterson, and, a few days after their first meeting, she readily accepted his offer to make her at once Madame Bonaparte and a member of the civil family of the Emperor. The betrothal was completed after a strange fashion of the day at a grand ball given by young Bonaparte, at which Miss Patterson was his partner. During the dance he threw over her head a gold chain to which was attached a miniature likeness of himself, set in diamonds, and the lady bore it off in triumph. Thus the engagement was made. Miss Patterson's father, however, disapproved, and sent her away to what was then known as the "wilds of Virginia." But as Bonaparte gave further evidence of his attachment by sending letters to that seclude spot, her father relented, and brought her home. The Spanish envoy was charged with the formal demand of her hand, the French Consul attested the contract, and Bishop Carroll celebrated the marriage ceremony on Christmas Eve, 1803. Jerome Bonaparte remained in America for fully a year, visiting with his wife various parts of the country. When they were ready to go to Europe, Mr. Patterson fitted out the Erin, one of his own vessels, and in the Spring of 1805 they embarked for Europe, and arrived safely at Lisbon.

The happiness of Jerome and his bride was here suddenly brought to an end by the information that Napoleon I., who had advanced his brother with the design of making him useful in some matrimonial alliance with a European royal family, he was very much disgusted with his marriage. He refused to recognize the marriage, and forbade the admission of the wife to French territory. The husband left her at Lisbon, and repaired to Italy to see the Emperor. It is probable that the young Lieutenant, still enamored of his beautiful wife, made some efforts to obtain her recognition, but they were probably not very strenuous, and were certainly unvailing. He did not return to his wife, but, yielding to Napoleon's orders, he married, Aug. 12, 1807, Frederica Catherine, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, and as a reward was made, six days after, King of Westphalia. His subsequent fate was a fitting squel to the story. He offerred his brother by some neglect which disarranged the Russian campaign of 1812, and was severely reprimanded and practically dismissed the service. Two years later he had to fly from Paris, leaving his royal wife under arrest, and was forced to retire to Vienna, where he lived as Prince de Montford. When the empire was entered to Paris, and died there in 1860.

Forbidden to enter France, Mme. Patterson Bonaparte went to Holland, but shortly after retired to Camberwell, England, where on July 7, 1805, Jerome Napoleon, the subject of the present sketch, was born. For years she haunted Europe, finding no opportunity to obtain but never failing on every occasion to assert her rights and those of her son. Once, in the Pitti Palace at Florence, she encountered Jerome and his new wife, but the contemptible fellow sneaked from the presence of this proud women he had wronged, and immediately left Florence.

Madame Bonaparte returned to the United States with her son during his boyhood, and he was reared at Baltimore. He entered Harvard College, and graduated from that institution in 1826. He studied for the bar, but never practiced law. He was married in early life to Miss Williams, daughter of Benjamin Williams, originally of Roxburry, Mass., whose wife, by a strange coincidence, died also June 17th. During the reign of Louis Philippe Mr. Bonaparte was permitted to sojourn for a short time in Paris. Mr. Bonaparte acquired a large fortune with his wife, and devoted himself since his marriage to the management of a large estate.

On the reestablishment of the Empire, in 1852, the indefatigable mother again put forward her claims for recognition. Prince Napoleon and his sister Mathilde appeared as defendants in the suit. An Imperial family council, claiming to be "the only competent tribunal," decided that while young Jerome Patterson, as Prince Napoleon insists on styling him, was entitled to the name of Bonaparte, he could not be considered as one of the royal family. He was permitted to visit France, became very intimate with his father, who made him a handsome allowance, and was received at the Court of Louis Napoleon. No recognition of the mother was, however, obtained.

In 1860, the death of Jerome gave his wife an oportunity for again presenting her claims, and, with Berryer as her advocate, she demanded, in the Imperial Court, her son's share of his father's property, and his rights. This suit has never been decided, we believe.

In his features, the nepew, now just dead, bore a striking resemblance to Napoleon I. He possessed the same shape of the head, and perfect regularity of features, bronze countenance and dark eyes of the peculiar tint which distinguished Napoleon I. whom he also closely resembled in deportment. The deceased leaves a son, Jerome Napoleon, who graduated at West Point, and is now an officer in the French army.

THE HEADLESS MAN

Believe in gohsts? Well, no! I can't say I do: and yet something I saw in Virginia, one night during the war somewhat staggered me, and I have never known exactly what to think of it. I know, though, that Tom Fairfax would swear to there being ghost to his satisfaction on the subject.

Tell it to you? Certainly I will; and maybe, you are so well versed in ghostly lore, you can explain what it was that we saw—not Tom and I alone, but hundreds of the boys, who were several days in the same place, and the whole picket line saw it repeatedly. See if any of your German taphysical works will explain it. I ask, for it puzzles me.

We were camped on some old fields near the edge of a dense wood that was remarkable for the want of undergrowth: you could see away into the thick, cool woods, with nothing but the trunks of the trees to obstruct your vision as far as your sight could reach.

The first night we camped there I was off duty, being ill; we were on the alert, for we knew the enemy were not far off, and were expecting to see them at any moment, and our sentries were thrown out to avoid surprise. I heard the alarm during the night from the picket, and the stir in the camp, but was too unwell to get up and see about it, as I found the alarm was not general, and the next morning laughed heartily at the tale of a ghost having driven in the pickets, but when the thing was repeated the ensuing night, I began to think some one was playing practical jokes—either the men or some one who wanted to pass the lines.

On the third night I was able to stand sentry myself, and Tom Fairfax and I requested the colonel to put us on the road; he did so, and as Tom left me and went on ahead to the outer post, he laughingly said:

"Well, James, old boy, let's find ont what material the ghost is made of if it comes to us to night.

"All right; I'm with you," I replied. "If he's flesh and blood I'd not like to be in his shoes, for I don't intend he shall make a fool of me."

I forgot to mention that in a distance adjoining the field upon which we were encamped were the ruins of an old-time Virginia mansion that had evidently been built in the settlement of the State; the main road running through the wood led past this house, but it was not on that road that the spectre had been seen, but upon a by-road leading to an old mill on a rapid and deep, and yet very narrow stream of water.

It was a brilliant starlight night; the moon had sunk to rest, after showing her silver crescent to the admiring gaze of those who loved to look upon nature's beauties; and the light being steady and equal, one could see for a good distance. Fairfax was stationed near enough for me to hear his challenge, should any one come that way. In talking the matter over we had both arrived at the conclusion that some one was trying to pass the lines, and we were determined to catch him if possible. As time rolled by and nothing came, I gradually ceased to think of it; and my thoughts reverted to home and its loved ones, doubly dear to me, and the form of a dear little, blue eyed darling, who was awaiting my return with anxious, prayerful heart, was very, very palpable in my mind's eye; and so deeply was I absorbed that Tom's challenge of "who goes there? speak or I'll fire on you! fell upon my ear without drawing my attention to it, till startled by the report of his gun, and after a moment's deep silence a yell so thrilling that it curdled my blood.

Looking down the road, I saw running toward me on foot to whose usual fleetness fear had added lightning speed, Tom Fairfax, the dauntless hero of a hundred hair breadth escapes, and closely following after him glided a singular looking blue light that seemed in the distance to be a column of flame about six feet high. As Tom reached me, he exclaimed, "Great God! James, what is it?" and fell in a dead faint at my feet.

As the thing approached me, it took the semblance of a headless man, wrapped in a pale, blue flame that flickered in the night air, just looking like little tongues of fire licking the shape. Though startled nearly out of my senses, I waited till it was within five feet of me, and fired my gun right into its breast. The flame waved and opened, shot up a foot or two and then settled back into the flickering sheet of fire, and the evil thing sped steadily past me toward the old mansion down the road.

I turned to help Tom, and as I did so, some of the guard from the main road reached us, for, hearing the report of his gun and his yell, followed by my gun, they had not waited for orders, but hurried to our relief, and they saw the thing as it passed on to the house. We carried Tom home to the camp, senseless, and a nice spell of brain fever was the result of his fright, and it would take more reasoning powers than any one I ever heard of possessing to make Tom think there were not ghosts.

None of the men would stay alone on that post, and a squad was left there for the rest of the night. I full determined to search the old mansion and make inquires about it; but we moved our quarters in a hurry next day, and I never knew the secret of the headless man, and that road, or what scene of crime that old mill and the ruined mansion have shared between them.

—Monday last was the warmest day of the season—soda-fountains done a smashing business.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

The Scrofulous diathesis has a wide range of development, such as eruptions on the skin, affections of the eyes, nose ears, and ulcers on different parts of the body, caries of the bones, cancerous affections of mucus surfaces, &c.

But the most common form is that of glandular affections, or swelling enlargement and final suppuration of the glands of the body.

It is truly a lothsome and troublesome disease, and we should always regard with the greatest suspicion the enlargement or induration of any gland, or the formation of any tumors on any part of the body, and from the very earliest period of its existence use our utmost exertions to prevent its further increase or extension, and to remove it as soon as possible.

Fortunately for those laboring under this class of diseases, the progress of science favors us with the means of dissecting this peculiar state of the blood, as well as furnishing us with the remedies for completing a cure, when a cure is at all to be had.

In the urine of scrofulous subjects there is a peculiar substance called *Cystine*, which essentially characterizes this disease from all others, and there cannot, in any, be a complete cure effected but by the remedies which favor a removal of this substance.

Whatever will arrest most speedily the contaminating virus of scrofula, will reduce most readily the tumors, or heal up most quickly the ulcers.

We have cured many very bad cases of this terribly annoying and loth-some disease.

One of the very worst cases we ever saw, was from an adjoining county. He was cured in a few months and is now well.

Several bad cases in this city, a number in Allegheny city and some from nearly all the surrounding counties have been cured of one or another form of this inveterate disease by our remedies and treatment.

If you have scrofula, or a scrofulous diathesis, white swelling, carious bones, running ulcers, tumores, eruptions, discharges from the ear, nose or eyes, or enlargement of the glands send for the remedies thus scientifically prescribed, and have a complete cure effected, as hundreds of others have done. 132 *Grant Street, Pittsburgh.* L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,

—The Indians attacked a train of several wagons and twenty men near camp Grant, Arizona, May 27th. They captured and burned the wagons, killed one man and wounded several. The remainder fled to the mountains and probably perished.

—An Iowa farmer while drinking at a brook was surprised by a water-snake, a foot long, gliding down his throat. A dose of Chicago whiskey killed the reptile.

MERCER COUNTY.

—On last Wednesday, two men named Snyder and Armstrong, of Hendersonville, were thrown from their buggy, in Stoneboro, and severely injured, Mr. Armstrong fatally. They were driving very fast, and in making a short turn in front of the Lake House, were thrown from the buggy. Mr. Armstrong, falling upon his head, had his skull fractured so severely that he died in about an hour. Mr. Snyder had one of his shoulders dislocated by the fall.

—A man named Leonard Bates, a citizen of Brownsville, while leading a cow a few days since, was thrown down and dragged by the animal, which had become frightened, and in addition to other bruises had his left arm broken.

Miscellaneous.

OPERA HOUSE ENTERPRISE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.

VALUE.....$30,000 | TICKETS....$5 EACH.

THE Proprietor of this fine structure Mr. Crew, having made an assignment, the mortgagee & assignees have offerred to put it up in a

GIFT ENTERPRISE

For the benefit of his creditors generally, who, outside of the mortgage holders, would meet with the entire loss of their claims if the building should be put at forced sale. The rents of the Opera House building amount to about $10,000 a year, and could be made to pay better. The honesty of the transaction is endorsed by E. Teeters & Son, and Greiner, Steel & Co., Bankers, Alliance, Ohio, which firms can be consulted by any one desiring further information. The money from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the above named Bankers, at whose counters the ticket money will be refunded, provided anything should occur to prevent the distribution. If the tickets are not sold sooner, the drawing will take place **September 10th, 1870.**

Agent for Beaver County: M. SCHIFF,
Alliance, Stark County Ohio.
jel6:m} Of Schiff & Steinfeldt, New Brighton.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The next Term will commence on **Monday, August 29, 1870.** For circular apply to the undersigned, or during vacation (July and August,) to the Rev. D. P. Lowary, President, or Rev. J. M. Smith, member of the Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.
jel3:m} Rev. J. W SCOTT, D. D., Principal.

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. DRAVO, J. B. ANGIER,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Amora office.

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS.

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES.

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP.

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the Amora, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY.
mar30:1m

Blank Summon's for sale at the Amora office.

Miscellaneous.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the several townships and boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1870, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Tps. & Boroughs.	*Time*	*Place.*
New Sewickley, June	27,	Unionville.
Economy tp.	28,	George Neeley's.
Darlington bor. Aty	29,	Anderson's Hotel,
" "	30,	J. P. Dilworth's,
South Beaver tp. July	1,	Joseph Lawrence's,
Chippewa tp.	5,	Mrs. Cunningham's
S. Beaver & Ohio tps.	6,	Adam's Store,
Ohio tp.,	7,	M. R. Derringer's.
Hookstown bor. & Green tp.	July 11 & 12,	Hosel
Hanover & Georgetown tps.	July 13,	Swearingen's blacksmith shop
Frankfort boro,	14,	Mrs. Stevenson's,
Hanover tp.	18,	J. R. Wilson's store
Raccoon tp.,	19,	Hall's store,
Independence tp	19,	John Holmes's,
do & Hopewell,	20,	J. Davis' store.
Hopewell tp.	21,	Robert W. Scott's,
Moon tp.,	22,	Hice's store.

Payments can be made in adjoining townships. All Licenses must be paid on or before June 15th, otherwise they will be collected by proper officers with costs. EBEN ALLISON,
may4:tf *Treas. Beaver Co.*

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers. The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.

Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOUTER.
apr30,1870—1y

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The Undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, P.A.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:tf

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
SPRING - GOODS
AT
SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S
DRY GOODS & CLOTHING STORE,
NEW BRIGHTON.

They have purchased in the East at the late low, panic prices, a heavy supply of

Domestic & Foreign
DRY - GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.

Which they are offering now as low as

Before the War.

They are now selling

Good comfort calico at.....6 cents.
Splendid dress calico at.....10 "
The very best dress calico (elegant patterns).....12½ "
Spring styles of delaines.....18 "
A No. 1 bleached and unbleached 4-4th muslins.....12½ "

Black and Colored Alpacas

25 per cent. less than last Fall.

Good unbleached Socks, 3 pair for 25 cts.

Good bleached Ladies' Hose, 10 cts.

All other goods at correspondingly low prices.

Their Stock of Clothing,
OF THEIR OWN MAKE,
IS NOW COMPLETE.

And they can assure the Public that they

Cannot be Undersold by Any One.

Merchant Tailoring

Is carried on by this Firm in a way which

MEETS THE APPROVAL

Of Every one who has Patronized them.

Only one price, is their motto;
Low Prices, their aim—
Honest Dealing, their practice, and
Elegant Fitting Garments their recommendation.

THEY ARE EMPLOYING NOW

15 Hands in this Department,

And are, therefore, enabled to

EXECUTE all ORDERS PROMPTLY.

NO ONE WHO WISHES TO GET

Goods at a Bargain

Should fail to call at

Schiff & Steinfeld's,
mar30:3m NEW BRIGHTON.

BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of

GRATE FRONTS,
SUMMER FRONTS,
FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES,

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,

The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,

And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only,

ARE THE BEST STOVES

For Baking & Cooking.

We Warrant their Operation.

THEY NEVER FAIL!
mar30:6m

Blank Summon's for sale at the Amora office.

Medicinal.

ADDRESS
TO THE
Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT.

To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, perseverling, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; They don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S
BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC BUCHU, Established upward of 19 years prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th Street. Phila'd., Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

None are